

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2563.

## JAPANESE DROP SHELLS INTO PORT ARTHUR

### THREE CRUISERS SUNK BY THE BOMBARDMENT



PORT ARTHUR FROM WITHIN.

**Russian Bank Building Destroyed—Hakodate Shelled by Czar's Cruisers—Alexieff Doesn't Know When Ships Can be Repaired—Russians at Home Lose Their Heads—Fears for Europe's Peace.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 12.—The bombardment of Port Arthur continues. Three Russian cruisers have been sunk and the Russian bank building destroyed.

REPAIR OF SHIPS INDEFINITE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs that he does not know when the damaged vessels can be repaired.

RUSSIANS LOSE THEIR HEADS.

The Minister of Finance has exhorted the Russian people not to sacrifice their securities. He says Russia's economic power is unshaken.

JAPAN IS JUBILANT.

TOKYO, Feb. 12.—Rejoicings over the victories continue throughout Japan.

KODAMA TO COMMAND.

Baron Kodama, Vice Minister of War will probably command the Japanese land forces.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD HAKODATE.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 12.—It is rumored here that five Russian cruisers bombarded Hakodate on Tuesday.

HERE'S A NEW PHASE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Thirty per cent was paid today against war risks of France and England within six months.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President's neutrality proclamation has been issued.

THE AFTERNOON NEWS.

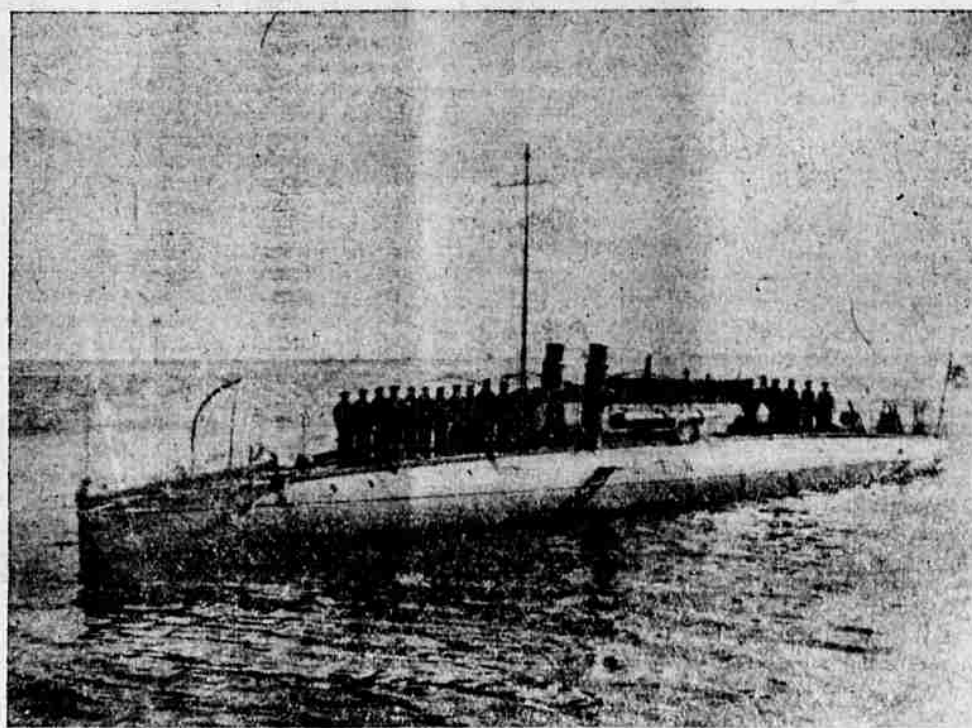
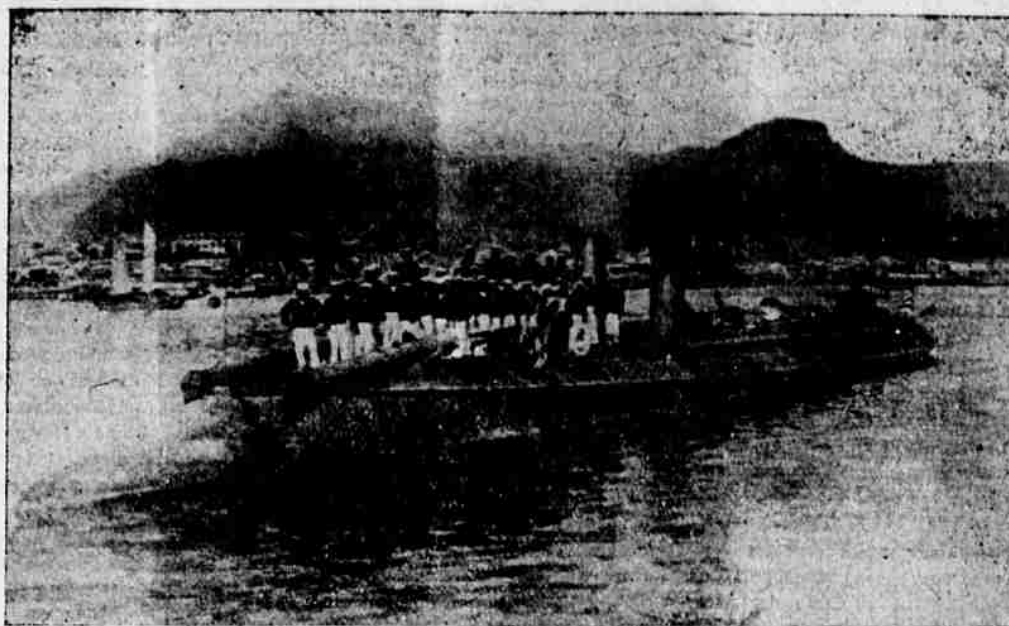
LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Reuter cablegram received today reports that four Russian battleships and three cruisers were sunk in the naval battle at Port Arthur Monday night.

Two Japanese cruisers were damaged.

TOKYO, Feb. 11.—It is reported that the Russian cruiser Variag was blown up by her captain in the naval battle at Chemulpo. This was done presumably to prevent capture.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The report was received today that the Japanese troops attempted a landing at Port Arthur and were repulsed.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The Russian Baltic fleet of fifteen vessels passed through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. The Russian squadron is bound for the Orient.



JAPANESE TORPEDO BOATS.

### HOW LOCAL JAPS TAKE THE NEWS

The local Japanese are intensely excited by the war news. Long before daylight they get papers from the Advertiser office and take them home or to the vernacular printing shops where translations are made and the news republished on slips which are given away. Yardboys and cooks are out early, spelling the headlines in the morning paper and awakening sleepers by their lively talk. Flag decorations show up all through the Oriental quarter.

To meet the demand of Japanese readers, the number of whom have greatly increased, the Advertiser will print war cablegrams in Japanese as well as English.

The Japanese Consul thinks that there are only about 200 men of the reserve

(Continued on page 5.)

Consul Saito is naturally cautious but he need have no fear of offending the United States government by permitting Japanese in these islands to contribute to the war funds of their country. In 1870 both Germans and French, living in America and other foreign lands, bought their national bonds and the French, with the knowledge of Washington, sent large consignments of arms to Bordeaux. It is known to everyone that money from the Irish in America sustained a hostile propaganda against England for years and yet Great Britain made no complaint. When Turkey attacked Greece tens of thousands of dollars were forwarded to Athens by Greeks in America. So if our local Japanese want to help keep the fatherland in funds, the Government of this country, following ample precedent, will have nothing to say.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Feb. 10.—It is reported that the Japanese have captured two Russian cruisers.

CHEMULPO, Feb. 10.—The Japanese now possess the southern part of the Korean peninsula.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 10.—The Russian loss in Monday's naval engagement was ten killed and fifty-four wounded, including two officers. It is claimed that the Retvizan, Cesarevitch and Pallada are not seriously damaged.

CHEMULPO, Feb. 10.—Eight thousand Japanese troops have landed at this port.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Hay denies the report that he has invited the powers to restrict hostilities to the narrowest limits.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Japan is severely condemned for attacking the Russian fleet without a previous declaration of war.

CHEFOO, China, Feb. 9.—The Japanese fleet attacked the Russian squadron guarding Port Arthur on Monday night.

The Russian battleship Retvizan, Cesarevitch, and the Russian cruiser Pallada were disabled by the torpedo-boats of the Japanese. The battle continued beyond the three-mile range.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Secretary of State Hay has invited the Powers to join in a notice to Russia and Japan guaranteeing the neutrality and integrity of China.

Admiral Evans has been ordered to send cruisers to China to observe the operations of the Powers.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 12.—There is much uneasiness in the Balkans. Russia and Austria have asked Roumania if she would be willing to occupy Bulgaria in the event of trouble.

MILLIONS FOR THE FAIR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House has passed the bill loaning the St. Louis World's Fair \$4,000,000.

WARSHIPS FOR SAN DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Warships have been ordered to Puerto Plata, San Domingo, where the Jimenez rebels are tearing up the railroad.

SCHWAB FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Charles M. Schwab has sailed for France to recuperate his health.

DICTATOR OF HONDURAS.

PANAMA, Feb. 12.—General Bonilla has assumed the dictatorship of Honduras.

### THE STORM HITS COURT

#### Turk Divorce Suit To Be Tried Today.

The storm ruled the criminal division of the Circuit Court term yesterday. Matsumoto's trial for assault with a deadly weapon could not be resumed before Judge Robinson because Mr. Mott-Smith, attorney for the defendant, was storm-bound at Wailae.

THAT BUILDING SCHEME.

The trial of Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co., damages for breach of agency contract, completed its ninth day before Judge Gear yesterday. Defendants are putting in evidence.

THE TURK DIVORCE.

Judge De Bolt will this morning hear the divorce suit of Frank J. Turk vs. Estrella L. Turk.

Benjamin Starr Kapu has brought a libel in divorce against Julia Naomi Kapu, alleging her desertion of him since August, 1895. They were married on May 3, 1885, by the Rev. J. Waiamau. The libellant belongs to one of the best known Hawaiian families of Honolulu, whose former home-stead at Lele was one of the snugest places in the city.

JAPANESE DIVORCE SUIT.

Return of summons has been made by C. K. Stillman, deputy sheriff of North Kohala, in a divorce suit brought by Mrs. Chika Harada against Yasuziro Harada, on the ground of desertion and living in adultery with another. Complainant alleges they were married in Yamaguchi prefecture, Japan, in 1883 according to Japanese custom and after about a year came to Hawaii, where they lived from 1884 to 1892 in Kohala. During that time two sons were born, one being now 16 and the other 14 years of age, the elder living with his father at Kohala and the younger with his mother's parents in Japan. In 1892 she says her husband took her to Japan and in 1893 returned to Hawaii, leaving her in Japan. From 1894 to November, 1902, she alleges respondent failed to provide her with the necessities of life, compelling her to live upon the charity of friends. They last lived together as husband and wife for just three weeks in November, 1902.

Complainant says her husband is worth \$2000 and in constant receipt of \$70 a month wages as engineer of a steam plow at the Hawi Mill in Kohala. She says she has incurred expense of \$300 for medical treatment and drugs since November 21, 1902, for which she prays along with maintenance for herself and children, together with a decree of separation from her husband forever.

PROBATE MATTERS.

C. J. Falk by his attorney, W. S. Fleming, brings up his petition in the matter of the guardianship of Susan Brash, an insane person, on motion to set for hearing before Judge Robinson today.

Judge Gear has issued an order to the Yokohama Specie Bank to show cause why it should not pay over to H. Miki, administrator of the estate of Kuabara Minekichi, deceased, the sum of \$325 it holds on deposit in the name of the deceased.

H. H. Williams has petitioned that David Dayton be appointed administrator of the estate of James Barry Anderson, deceased intestate, which consists of personal effects valued at \$30.

CONTINUATIONS.

Stipulations are filed continuing the following cases to the April term of the First Circuit Court:

A. Gordon Hodgins vs. Jacinto Miguel.

T. V. King vs. Chas. Desky.

Wong Qual et al. vs. Leo Chit Sam and A. E. Cooke.

Wong Qual et al. vs. Ku Chang et al.



## LECTURE COURSE

### Mothers' and Teachers' Club Arranges Meetings.

The Mothers' and Teachers' Club will commence their meetings on February 19 at the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., where all subsequent meetings will also be held. The programs for the next four months are as follows:

FEBRUARY 19, 1904.

Music—Mrs. Hibberdine, Miss von Holt, Miss Hartnagle.  
Recitation—Miss Crosette.  
Paper—"Preferences of Children in Their Studies"—Mr. Griffiths.  
Open Discussion—Mrs. Lyon.

MARCH 4, 1904.

Music—Violin and Piano, "Sonata by Converse"—Miss Caroline Castle, Mr. D'Albert.  
Paper—"The Influence of Music on the Early Life of the Child"—Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith.  
Open Discussion—Mrs. Terry.

APRIL 1, 1904.

Music—Kamehameha Girls.  
"Physical Exercise as a Factor in the Development of the Child"—Rev. John Hopwood.  
Open Discussion—Kamehameha Girls.

MAY 6, 1904.

Music—"Spring Song"—Dudley Buck, Kaulani Home Chorus.  
Children's Punishment—Miss Claire H. Uecker.  
Open Discussion—Mrs. F. C. Atherton.  
Music—Kindergarten Chorus.

### Wed Amid Warring Elements.

Miss Jeanette Pierce and Mr. A. J. Gignoux were united in marriage last evening at the Kapiolani Park residence of Mr. and Mrs. John W. McDonald. The ceremony, performed in the rites of the Catholic Church, was witnessed by only a few intimate friends of the couple. While the storm raged the wedding words were spoken, following which the guests bidden to the reception and wedding supper arrived.

The bride, who is one of Honolulu's handsome young ladies, looked beautiful in a gown of cream colored silk crepe over white silk, the bodice trimmed with a very handsome lace bertha. The couple were married before a background of roses and greenery, while above them, festoons of fern leis, looped with white ribbons, were carried from a central chandelier to the sides of the room.

The lanais were enclosed with screens of ferns and in this charming place the refreshments were served. About forty-five guests were present.

Mr. Gignoux is connected with the firm of Benson, Smith & Co. The bride has been a resident of Honolulu for the past two years.

### THE STORM

The storm which prevails as this comment is being written is a kona which only lacks the accompaniment of a high wind to be one of extraordinary violence. The last local disturbance of the kind occurred three winters ago, a gale coming with the deluge. Happily we have so far, in this kona, been spared from a visitation of sustained high winds.

How much water has fallen may be best appreciated by comparison with what is called a fair season's rainfall in Southern California. Day before yesterday Wm. R. Castle reported nearly eight inches of rain at his city residence, registered in twelve hours. From nine to eleven inches is a fair average in San Diego for the seven months when precipitation may be looked for. So much rain makes a good year. The last coast files show that, since October, Los Angeles has had a total precipitation of 0.57 inches, San Diego of 0.45 inches and Fresno of 1.45 inches. Even in the North, at San Francisco, only 7.10 inches have been vouchsafed. Out of the entire rainfall, if it totals eight inches, Southern California hopes to impound enough water to carry its agriculture through next summer and early fall. It is a safe estimate that such a deluge as we are having would be worth ten millions of dollars to Southern California industries.

How it felt: Maggie—"I say, Chimmie, when yer look inter dat restaurant winder don't it make yer mout' water?" Jimmie—"Water? Hully gee! it makes me mout' feel like a ship-buildin' trust!"—Ex.

## FRESHET IN THE STREETS AND LIVE WIRES DOWN

### Waikiki Under Water, Punchbowl Torn Up, Kalihi Culvert Breaks, Piikoi Street Flooded. Lights Go Out, Cars Often Stalled.

Twenty thousand dollars will not go far toward repairing the damage to the streets, culverts and waterways of the city after yesterday's storm. Severe as was the kona of Saturday night and Sunday, that which commenced yesterday morning shortly after midnight was worse. It continued to rage last night until the streets, which were first attacked, were ripped and torn out beyond all semblance to their original condition.

The old trouble at Piikoi street and Wilder avenue, back of the Makiki fire station, broke out anew yesterday and the fire station floors were almost under water. Road Supervisor Johnson made an effort in the forenoon to do some repairs to the broken down concrete wall which was originally erected to divert the stream from its old course to the new ditch, but the new storm came upon him and he was compelled to quit. The result of the dammed up condition of the old ditch was to again flood Wilder avenue between Piikoi and Kewalo streets. The block was one wide area of dirty water which overflowed in a broad stream into the property on the makai side of the street. The cows in Lishman's lot, opposite the fire station, stood knee deep in water. Kewalo street as far as Lunallilo street was ripped out again and the debris lodged in Lunallilo street.

This excessive flood of water continued into Piikoi street and from the Kaahumahu school to Whitney's the water stood in places from one to two and a half feet deep. The debris was carried over the King street track of the Rapid Transit Company, stalling up cars for several hundred feet.

### MULE LOCOMOTION.

The Rapid Transit then found good use for the mule buses of the defunct Hawaiian Tramways Company. The truck was under water from J. S. Walker's gateway to British Commissioner Hoare's premises. Passengers were transferred in the buses between those points, the cars being unable to operate there.

This section of the town was practically inundated. Curbs and fence base boards were obliterated by the rise of waters, and residents in that vicinity were compelled to wade knee deep to and from their porches.

### WAIKIKI UNDER WATER.

At Waikiki last night the same trouble was experienced as on Saturday and Sunday. The water in the lagoons rose until Makee Island was all but submerged, and the road running on the Ewa side of the park was wiped out, much to the inconvenience of persons who attended a wedding in that vicinity last evening.

### MOTORMEN CAUTIOUS.

The motormen on the electric cars used extreme caution in operating their cars. Wherever rails were submerged and rocks were felt beneath the wheels the cars were slowed down and sent ahead carefully. Switches in particular were taken slowly, as in some instances small stones had a habit of locking the tongues. The Rapid Transit Company had a big force of men in slickers out along the entire system. The officers and office force gave their personal attention to watching the tracks, and were able to keep up a slow car schedule. Now and then a fuse would blow out, and several cars had to be sent to the barn.

### KALIHI CULVERT BREAKS.

About 7:30 last evening the Kalihi stream culvert broke down where it crosses King street near the old tram terminus. The culvert was congested with the flood and the foundation earth was washed out. The masonry retaining wall on the makai side gave way, and falling into the stream, choked it up. The Rapid Transit bridge was not affected, and vehicles were permitted by Assistant Road Supervisor Vida to use one portion of the bridge. Red lights were hung out over the dangerous portion.

### PUNCHBOWL TORN UP.

The slopes of Punchbowl were as usual given their dose of damage, every street leading from the hill being torn up by floods which raged through the former gutterings and dug new ones. Many business houses in the down town section took the precaution to

block up all places which might give ingress to a rise of waters over the curbs and sidewalks.

Road Supervisor Johnson had a large force of men out last night watching the storm sewer gratings and otherwise endeavoring to direct the street floods by the nearest and safest route to the sea.

### LIGHTS GO OUT.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening the electric lights in the Punahou and Manoa sections of the city went out. Repairs could not be made last evening and most residents had to dine by lamp and candle-light.

### THREE LIVE WIRES.

Early last evening three live wires were reported from different sections of the city. Officers were promptly sent out from the police station to warn travelers of the danger and by nine o'clock all peril had been averted. At 5:45 a report was sent to the police station that an electric light wire had broken near the Langton building on King street. Officer A. Kane was sent to the scene and electricians were quickly detailed to clear the wire away. At 6:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way by using an umbrella. He received a mild shock. Then the residents of that vicinity waited for electricians to come. Shortly before seven o'clock a wire broke down near the residence of Alexander Young at Young and Victoria streets. Officer Kaaua went out there and later electric light employees fixed up the wire.

## DYNAMITER IN THE TOILS

A sheepish looking little Jap, carrying a blanket which was filled with his belongings, accompanied by three countrymen, arrived from Kaula yesterday morning in the custody of Sheriff Coney and Chester Doyle. The little Jap was Matsumoto Moritaro and he is said to have confessed that he murdered Glennan, the engineer, by blowing him up with eight sticks of dynamite. He was captured by the Kaula police after a long search and Judge Kabele, of Kaula, has committed him to Oahu Prison to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of murder in the first degree.

Although the Jap has not confessed that he did the deed for the gamblers whom Mr. Glennan had chased out of camp it is supposed that arrangements had been made to pay him to accomplish this dastardly deed.

Soon after the murder of Glennan, Sheriff Coney suspected that the murderer or murderers were itinerant gamblers whom Mr. Glennan had run out of the camp. Accordingly he arrested every Jap who had no means of livelihood and charged each with vagrancy. He was thus able to hold them and then sent for Chester Doyle to examine them. Doyle had every man in the sweat box. Finally he got hold of four who confessed that they knew the man who had done the murder and that he had escaped to Honolulu. W. H. Rice, Jr., of Kaula was sent to Honolulu to find this man and with the aid of a Japanese detective spotted his quarry working for the Honolulu plantation. The man was taken back to Kaula, and is said to have made a full confession in which he stated that he had lighted the fuse which set off eight sticks of dynamite and the giant powder which dealt Mr. Glennan a horrible death. From the evidence given at the trial at Lihue it appears that Matsumoto secured powder, fuse and cap from workmen on the Makaweli tunnel and with a chisel out the telephone wire before exploding his great charge in Mr. Glennan's tent. He ran quickly after lightening the fuse and was two hundred yards away from the tent at the time the explosion took place.

Matsumoto is thirty years old and has been in the islands for six years, working for short periods on various plantations during that time.

The woman was doing her shopping. The counter-jumper handed her a package, and she slowly turned away. "Do I need anything else?" she absent-mindedly asked. "You have just bought some lawn," ventured the clerk; "don't you think you will need some hose?"—Princeton Tiger.

## LIKES THE COUNTRY

### Visitor From Sound Pleased With Hawaii.

Mr. George H. Emerson, who took passage on the steamer China for San Francisco after a six weeks' stay in the Islands, is one of the leading citizens of the State of Washington, where he has done much to develop the lumber industry and various other enterprises.

Mr. Emerson shipped to Gray's Harbor the lumber out of which was built the first lumber mill established there. From this beginning twenty-two years ago, he became the leader in the development of a great industry in which he now holds large interests.

As president of the Hoquiam Harbor and Land Company and vice president of the Northwestern Lumber Company, of which for many years he was manager, as President of the First National Bank of Hoquiam and in many other positions of trust, he has been largely instrumental in founding a growing city with a stable population of 5000.

Mr. Emerson, who was accompanied by his wife and son, made the circuits of Oahu and Hawaii and a flying visit to Maui. In an interview he said that he had been much impressed with the extent and completeness of the sugar industry. "Stocks are down and it is a good time to buy, or will be soon. There are more large corporations in Hawaii than in the western part of the State of Washington. There we capitalize at the million dollar limit, but here you reach the four and five million limit."

Mr. Emerson was much interested in the management of the inter-island traffic. The landings along the coast were a novelty, and the fine service of the boat boys a pleasure. He spoke of the good roads over which he was driven. "They are better than the County roads we get in Washington. County government is not apt to make good roads," he said.

"Your climate and scenery are those of a continent in miniature. With high mountainous, sea-girt islands, you keep cool and have before you the sweep of both land and shore. There is moisture and there is dryness. In a two days' ride one may enjoy a greater variety of climate and scenery than in a trip of twenty degrees on the mainland. Here is a world in the process of being made. You have the lava just from the crucible and beside it the loam of centuries of mellowing. Here in mid-ocean, where the traveler from the Occident meets the traveler from the Orient, you have a taste of world life. The picturesque Chinese and Japanese women, so numerous here, are a variety unknown on the mainland."

Mr. Emerson was a Massachusetts boy and fought in the Civil War with his cousin, Dr. N. B. Emerson of this city. He was much impressed during his stay at Haleiwa Hotel with the beauty of Waialua and its associations with the labors of his uncle, Rev. John S. Emerson, under whose influence the Waialua mission was established and carried on for over fifty years.

## NEW SCHEME OF CHE FA MEN

Despite strenuous efforts on the part of the police to suppress the fa men in Honolulu hundreds of dollars are changing hands every day in the game and a few Chinese are waxing wealthy. To defeat the police and prevent convictions in the police court the lottery managers have adopted a unique means of conducting their business. By their new system it is practically impossible for an informer to be able to take one of their lottery tickets into court and prove that the ticket is a lottery ticket.

The system is as follows. A hui establishes a lottery. The head man of the company secures a large number of square sheets of paper. He rules these off so that each contains thirty-six squares. Each square is blank but really represents a horse's head, a sausage, a match, or some other article. Every player knows what each square should contain were the pictures of the article to be printed in the square. The player then buys the tickets. If he puts up a dollar and the square he chooses wins then he secures thirty dollars on his investment. Thus in thirty-six chances the banker only pays on a thirty-to-one basis and in this he makes his big percentage. When a player buys a ticket he places a pencil dot in the

square he wishes to gamble on. After all the tickets have been disposed of the head of the hui puts a dot in one of the squares. He then gives the paper so marked to a trusted agent. That agent then parades the street. He is usually well known to all the players and as he passes along he makes some sign by which the players know what symbol or square won.

Yesterday a lottery drawing took place near Liliha street. The symbol, "a horse's head," won. The agent then walked down Liliha street with his head bared. To the "faithful" this indicated the winning number to be "a horse's head." But had the police arrested this man for conducting a lottery, it would have been impossible to convict him. On his person they would have found a sheet of paper with small squares ruled off on it. That would be all and few men could stand up and convince a jury it was a lottery ticket.

## FEDERAL JOBS YOU MIGHT GET

The United States Civil Service announces an examination on March 2-3, 1904, at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill a vacancy in the position of miscellaneous computer at the United States Naval Observatory, and other similar vacancies as they may occur. The Department states that miscellaneous computers are paid by the hour and earn from \$800 to \$1,000 per annum. Applications for this examination will be received until the hour of closing business on March 1, 1904.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces on April 23 and 25, 1904, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies in the position of teacher in the Indian Service as they may occur.

Information relative to the subjects and scope of the examination may be found in section 107 of the Manual of Examinations, revised to January 1, 1904. Applications for this examination will be received until the hour of closing business on March 21, 1904.

Further information may be obtained by consulting Prof. Alexander, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Kenake, Mr. R. C. Stackable or Mr. A. B. Ingalls.

## KAMEHAMEHA DEDICATES HALL

Hawaii Chapter No. 1, Order of Kamehameha, the only fraternal lodge of that designation in the Hawaiian Islands, dedicated its new lodge rooms in Foster Hall, Nuuanu street, last evening, with music, oratory and a social.

The lodge room has been fitted up as an attractive gathering place for the members, the Hawaiian ensign being a prominent feature of the lodge emblems, and it is also much used in the decorations. The new hall has a polished floor and the furnishings, though simple, are neat and effective. The platforms of the various officers have each a light wood stand, and behind each station is a Hawaiian flag. Behind the platform of the head of the order hangs a picture of Kamehameha the Great, flanked by the American and Hawaiian ensigns. The ante-rooms are attractive and comfortable.

An address on the principles and objects of the order was made by W. H. Coney, the same being interpreted by Abraham Fernandez. There was music by the Ellis Quintette club, and the whole ceremony of dedication was followed by the serving of refreshments.

The lodge had its inception in Dr. G. H. Huddy, and the first officers were installed last June. There are now fifty-five active members, all Hawaiians, or of Hawaiian descent. All proceedings are carried on in the Hawaiian language. Kamehameha is a benefit order, and its funds are devoted to the aid of the families of the members. The order is conducted in much the manner of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. It is claimed that it is non-political.

The lodge's new quarters have been leased for ten years.

Following was the program:

Prayer—D. Kanuha  
Music—Hawaii Chapter No. 1, Wm. H. Coney  
Music—Hawaiian Address—Abr. Fernandez  
Prayer—Hawaii Ponoi  
Refreshments—COMMITTEES.

Chairman—G. H. Huddy.  
Arrangements—John Wise, Geo. E. Smithies, Abr. Fernandez, J. A. Aheong and Chas. Dwight.  
Reception—Jas. H. Boyd, Geo. E. Smithies, Jas. L. Holt, Wm. H. Coney, Wm. Chung Hoon.  
Refreshments—A. St. C. Pihanala, Antone Fernandez, J. Fern, W. P. Jarrett, M. J. K. Hopkins.

Music—Geo. E. Smithies, Wm. Ellis Hall—Carlos Long, N. Fernandez, Chas. H. Rose.  
The officers are: Jas. H. Boyd, K. A.; A. St. C. Pihanala, L. A.; Abr. Fernandez, K. O.; David Kanuha, K.; W. H. Coney, Ku.; Chas. H. Rose, A. P.; John H. Wise, K. P. O.; Enoch Johnson, P. K. W.; N. Fernandez, P. K. I.; J. A. Aheong, K. L.; J. Fern, K. W.

### NOT YET A DEPEW STORY.

A few days ago Senator Spooner told a story to an appreciative group of Senatorial listeners. When the laugh had subsided, Senator Allison, who feared the Senator from Washington might grow inflated, asked: "Is that one of Depew's stories?" "Not yet," retorted Senator Spooner. —Washington Post.

## MORE MONEY FOR COFFEE

### Hawaii Grower Looks for a Shortage in Brazil.

A prominent coffee grower from Hawaii said yesterday:

"There is a shortage in the coming coffee crop of Brazil, and the upward tendency of prices is therefore likely to be rapid. All mild grades of coffee in the world have been affected by the over-production in Brazil in the past, and the shortage in that country this coming year, will evidently affect all other coffee growing countries.

"I anticipate that we will realize much better prices for a few years to come. I see in all this hope of better prices for our Hawaiian coffee.

"Hawaii's output, roughly calculating, can be estimated from 20,000 to 25,000 bags, a hundred pounds to the bag. Last year's prices gave a net price per pound to the grower of about 10½ cents. We should realize from three to four cents more per pound in the future."

## RUSSIANS ON THE WAR PATH

Two Russians went on the warpath yesterday afternoon on Punchbowl, used their teeth and fists on a young Portuguese, fought the police officer who attempted to arrest them and finally landed in the police station on charges of assault and battery for which they were held for \$100 bail each.

According to the story told to the police a Portuguese youth went into a coffee shop on Punchbowl street. While the boy was eating the Russians entered. The boy is said to have indulged in some remarks concerning the inability of the Russian fleet to overcome the Japs. Then the Russians charged. They dragged the young fellow to an upstairs room and there are alleged to have bit him in a fiendish manner.

In response to a call for police Sam Leslie, of the mounted force, went after the Russians. He grappled with them and a rough and tumble fight ensued. They tried to bite the officer but he landed so fast and so often on them that they were finally subdued and carted away to the police station. There they gave the names of Stanislaus and Dofskos. The former had about \$160 in gold on his person.

## HONOLULU BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL

Notwithstanding the flood of last Sunday morning when the Sunday division of this new school held its opening session, there were twenty students and several visitors present, and an enthusiastic start was made. This division in much larger numbers, will hold its second session in a large upper room at Kawaiahaoho church from 9:45 to 10:45 a. m. Sunday. Visitors are allowed.

An accommodating cook: Mrs. A. (at the phone)—"Wait a minute till I ask Bridget. If she has no objections I'll be delighted to lunch with you tomorrow. (A moment later) Oh, hello! Mrs. B., yes, I can. Bridget says I can. Isn't it lovely? Thanks ever so much. Good-by." Mrs. B. (soliloquizing enviously) "What wouldn't I give for a cook like that!"—Detroit Free Press.

## Fresh Vegetable Seeds

IN

5ct. Packages

Just Received

Complete Assortment

Hollister Drug Co.

FORT STREET.



# HALF YEAR CONTRACTS

## The Successful Bidders for Public Works Supplies.

Following is a list of the contracts awarded for supplies to the Public Works Department, for the six months ending June 30, 1904. Where the same price was bid for a given article by more than one firm, the orders will be divided between the firms so bidding:

Building Material: Lewers & Cooke, bricks and Lehigh cement; T. H. Davies & Co., Portland cement and Roche Harbor lime; H. Hackfeld & Co., Portland cement.

Coal: Honolulu Iron Works, Allen & Robinson, I. I. S. Navigation Co., Wilder S. S. Co.

Lumber: Allen & Robinson, Northwest; Wilder & Co., redwood.

Shingles: Wilder & Co., redwood, common and fancy, cedar sawed; Lewers & Cooke, cedar shaved.

Laths: Wilder & Co.

Hardware: Wilder Steamship Co., anchors, brilliantine, brushes, galvanized cable, Manila rope, coal tar, ship felt; Honolulu Iron Works, carriage bolts, machine bolts, mill files, flat bastard files 14x16 in. hose, 4 in. suction, iron bar, Norway iron, Hercules sheet packing, Tuck's round packing, white and colored dynamo waste; Pacific Hardware Co., machine bolts, push brooms, Dandy brushes, tar brushes, 2 knot, carbolium, mill files, 12 in. flat bastard files, 12 in. planers' files, garden hose 1 in. and 3/4 in. extra heavy hose 1 1/2 in. Dietz lantern globes white, mottock handles, mop handles, picks (Hunt's), pick handles, copper rivets, galvanized spikes, shovel handles and wheelbarrows (Champion); H. Hackfeld & Co., mill brooms, corrugated iron 24 gauge, lead-headed nails, cut nails (20d, 30d, 40d, 60d), kerosene oil, Amazon packing, and screws; I. I. S. N. Co., push brooms; T. H. Davies & Co., whitewash brushes, corrugated iron 26 gauge, chain cable, axe handles, handles for planers' hoes, handles for sledge and stone hammers extra heavy, garden hose 1/2 in. Dietz tubular lanterns, cut nails (10d, 12d), galv. cut nails (6d to 60d), Manila rope rolls, rasps, lead washers, Ames shovels, and Star steel wheelbarrows; E. O. Hall & Son, tar brushes, 3 knot, crowbars, mortar hoes, sledge hammers, handles for sledge hammers, handles for stone hammers, garden hose 1/2 in. and 3/4 in. extra heavy hose 1 1/2 in. Dietz lantern globes red, Iron City mottocks, mops, cosmopolitan nails, Iron City picks, octagon steel, Ames shovels L. H. masons' trowels, wheelbarrows all iron, and yellow metal; Grimwood & Richardson, steam hose 1/2 in. square flax and red cord flax packing.

Lubricating and Machine Oils: T. H. Davies & Co., Sterling black, Fort Douglas cylinder, Valvoline engine, Valvoline dynamo and lard No. 1; E. O. Hall & Son, Tropic eastern black, Hawaiian raw castor, Tropic cylinder, Tropic machine, and gasoline; Pacific Hardware Co., Cal. eastern black, No. 600 cylinder, machine, and gasoline; H. Hackfeld & Co., English raw castor; Honolulu Iron Works, Valvoline cylinder, Valvoline engine, Valvoline dynamo, and red engine; Dearborn Drug & Chemical Co., Dearborn dynamo.

Harness, Leather and Findings: C. R. Collins, No. 1 horse blankets, B. T. Collins, Concord No. 5 harness, and cart saddles; D. O. Hamman, C. C. horse collars, collar caps with zinc, and headstalls; T. H. Davies & Co., C. T. collar pads, all hair, lace leather, and neatsfoot oil; E. O. Hall & Son, Frazier's axle grease, Concord No. 10 harness, and neatsfoot oil; Pacific Hardware Co., No. 1 harness leather.

Typewriting Supplies: Arleigh & Co., paper and erasers; A. N. Cedarist, carbon paper and typewriter ribbons.

Piping and Fittings: Honolulu Iron Works, extra heavy cast iron pipe 2 in., galvanized water pipe 1/2 in. and 2 in., galvanized union couplings 6 sizes, corporation stop cocks sizes, standard cast iron soil pipe 3 sizes, standard bends 3 sizes, standard y's 3 sizes, standard double y's three sizes; J. A. Hopper & Co., galvanized water pipe 17 in., galvanized elbows 1/2 in. and 1 in.

Hay and Grain: California Feed Co., No. 1 rolled barley, oat hay, and Cal. wheat hay, large bales; T. H. Davies & Co., wheat bran; Union Feed Co., California wheat hay small bales, and Surprise oats.

Electric Light Supplies: Guy Owens, glass insulators, rubber covered wire Nos. 14 and 16, gal. weather proof iron wire, w. p. copper wire and w. p. tape; E. O. Hall & Son, wood brackets and pins.

Paints and Oils: Lewers & Cooke, white lead (Railway, Leahl and Pioneer), and pine tree turpentine; E. O. Hall & Son, white lead (Pure), putty, standard turpentine and white zinc; T. H. Davies & Co., white lead (American and Acme), and pure extra paint oil, 5 gal. and bbls.; Allen & Robinson, Pioneer red lead; Wilder S. S. Co., Fuller's boiled linseed oil, drums and bbls., and putty; Pacific Hardware Co., Standard Oil Co. or Sherwin Williams boiled linseed oil Eureka paint, and putty; H. Hackfeld & Co., English and Columbus American white zinc, and graphite paint.

Powder and Fuse: E. O. Hall & Son, double tap fuse, giant powder caps, and No. 2 Hercules giant powder 10 and 20 case lots; T. H. Davies & Co., No. 1 Hercules giant powder 50 case lots, and black blasting powder 25 drum lots.

"Maud said something clever about that rich Chicago uncle of hers." "What was it?" "She said he was born with a silver pie-knife in his mouth."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# KEPOIKAI DISAPPROVES OF BUILDING ARMORIES

"They want a financier in my place, according to the Star. Well, I am financier enough to inform the Government that there will be practically no money for current expenditures this year. There is only enough money in the treasury now to pay interest as it comes due."

Treasurer A. N. Kepoikai made these remarks as he showed an Advertiser reporter a financial statement prepared by Registrar H. C. Hapal. The Auditing Department had handed down a detailed statement of all current revenue receipts for the year 1903, which the Treasurer adopted as the gauge of this year's revenue, having, as he states, no reason for expecting any increase.

"I am not operating a mint," Mr. Kepoikai went on to say. "A financier is not supposed to manufacture money."

"With this statement I am showing you, though, I think it is a foolish piece of business to expend any part of our first million dollar loan on armories. It is proper to build schoolhouses where they are much needed, but instead of building armories why not expend the money on settlement roads and thus develop taxable property?"

"If from the loan we can open up lands that will yield \$50,000 yearly in taxes, then we might safely and with a good face negotiate the second million dollar loan."

"In building new county roads, entirely too much money is spent in top-dressing. Thousands of dollars' worth of this fancy work is washed away every rainy season. There was the Volcano road for instance, which was finished with a polish equal to the finest street in Honolulu. What is wanted in a country road is solidity, with a surface even enough to make good hauling for strong wagons. Thousands of dollars are thrown away on fine macadamizing where hundreds of dollars would, for the long run, make better roads. All that is wanted, in much of the rough lava country, is to get around the hummocks and fill in the hollows with broken rock. This is what Peter Lee did when he made a serviceable road to the Volcano from Pahala years before the road from Hilo was built."

## DELEGATE KUHIO'S CASE SETS LAW SHARPS AT WORK

The Washington Times says:

Are members of the two houses of Congress immune from arrest? is the question asked The Times by a reader. The question is evidently inspired by recent events, when a Territorial Delegate was arrested for disorderly conduct, and the fact that the case was dropped, as have been most others of a similar character, after the prisoner had made the public claim that he was immune from arrest, and had spent the night in a police cell rather than deposit \$5 collateral, makes the inquiry pertinent.

For the benefit of its questioner and others, The Times has looked into the law on the subject. This is simple, specific and fundamental, for it is none other than a portion of the Constitution of the United States. As most others of the provisions of that remarkable document, it is founded on English common law, and in all the years which have followed since its adoption it has not been found necessary to re-embolden the law in the form of a statute, as it is entirely self-explanatory.

### SECTION OF CONSTITUTION.

The law in question is found in Section 6, Article I, of the Constitution, and reads as follows:

"The Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same."

Commenting on this, Paschal, in his "Constitution of the United States," says: "This would seem to extend to all indictable offenses, as well as those which are attended with force and violence. The privilege from arrest commences from the election, and before the member takes his seat or is sworn. One who goes to Washington duly commissioned to represent a State in Congress is privileged from arrest, and though it be subsequently decided by Congress that he is not entitled to a seat there, he is protected until he reaches home, if he return there as soon as possible."

### NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH

In further explanation of the reason for this law, the "Encyclopedia of Law" says:

"That the discharge of their duty to the public may not be interfered with at the instance of private parties, members of Parliament, of Congress, and of State Legislatures are privileged from arrest while going to, attending, and returning from, sessions of the bodies to which they belong."

Cooley, on "Constitutional Limitations," has this to say:

"By common parliamentary law, members of Legislatures are privileged from arrest on civil process. For any arrest contrary to the parliamentary law or to these provisions, the house of which the person arrested is a member may gain summary relief by ordering his discharge, and if the order is not complied with, by punishing the persons concerned in the arrest as for a contempt of its authority. The remedy of the member, however, is not confined to this mode of relief. His privilege is not the privilege

Following is the statement exhibited by Treasurer Kepoikai:

Total general revenue, 1904, \$2,397,514.96  
Less land sales ..... \$21,753.81  
Less road tax ..... 94,248.00 116,001.81

Estimated net receipts ..... \$2,281,513.15

Unpaid warrants, Jan. 1, 1904 ..... \$102,777.91

Appropriations carried over, \$173,031.39, probably only due for contracts to be drawn ..... 155,000.00 257,777.91

Balance available ..... \$2,024,035.24

Salaries and payrolls average \$120,000 per month, for 12 months ..... 1,440,000.00

Available cash to meet current expenses ..... \$584,035.24

This is not all. Registrar Hapal by direction of Treasurer Kepoikai, further showed the following fixed charges against current receipts, due and payable the present year:

Balance of Chinese fund ..... \$22,049.80

Balance of fire claims ..... 3,254.63

Interest on old loan ..... 43,500.00

Interest on new loan ..... 45,000.00

Interest on fire claims bonds ..... 13,000.00

Treasury warrants registered ..... 8,000.00

..... \$134,804.43

Subtracting this amount from the year's available cash as above, \$584,035.24, the actual resources for current expenditures are reduced to \$450,230.81. Against this less than half a million the Legislature made appropriations of which this year's share is about \$2,500,000, thus: Two-thirds proportion of the eighteen months' bill, \$885,556; one-half proportion of the two years' bill, \$1,230,235; for the balance, expenditures based on the six months' bill to supply omissions in other bills due to the County Act muddle.

Treasurer Kepoikai's notification to heads of departments last week regarding the state of finances was forwarded to Governor Carter by C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, with a request for his advice regarding expenditures in view of the exhibit. Mr. Kepoikai on his own behalf sent a financial statement to the Governor.

of the house merely, but of the people, and is conferred to enable him to discharge the trusts confided to him by his constituents, and if the house neglect to interfere, the court from which the process issued, or any court or officer having authority of habeas corpus, may also release the party from unlawful imprisonment.

### A CELEBRATED CASE.

A celebrated case has settled the point that an imminent breach of the peace permits and arrest of a member of either house fully as much as an actual breach of the peace. This case was the sensational arrest of Representatives H. A. Wise and Edward Stanley, on May 12, 1842, as they were about to leave the District of Columbia to fight a duel. The warrant was issued by Judge Thurston and charged: "There is probable cause to believe that the Hon. H. A. Wise, M. C., and the Hon. Edward Stanley, M. C., are about to commit a breach of the peace by fighting a duel, and that preparations are now making by said parties to commit said breach of peace."

Wise was arrested, the return being before Judge Mosell, of the Circuit Court, P. R. Rendall then being the United States District Attorney. The defense made was that the defendant was privileged from arrest, except for an actual breach of the peace, which was not charged in the warrant. Mr. Fendall argued that the privileges claimed by members of Congress ought to be rigidly scrutinized and kept in narrow limits, if indeed, in a form of government like ours, they could be tolerated at all. He disliked the name of "privileges." It has, indeed, to use the language of Patrick Henry, "a squinting towards monarchy." English history shows to what arbitrary lengths this abuse went until an independent judiciary checked it.

### CITED ENGLISH ISSUE.

At this point Mr. Fendall cited the celebrated English case of Stockdale vs. Luke Hansard, printer to the house of Commons, in which Chief Justice Denman ruled that ancient customs were unsuited to a modern age, in the following language:

"In early times the very horses and servants of members might require protection from seizure under legal process, as necessary to secure their own attendance; but when this privilege was strained to the intolerable length of preventing the service of legal process, or the progress of a cause once commenced against any member during a sitting of parliament, or of threatening any who should commit the smallest trespass upon a member's land, though in assertion of a clear right, as breakers of a privilege of parliament, these monstrous abuses might have called for the interference of the law and compelled the courts of justice to take part."

### REQUIRED TO GIVE BOND.

After hearing two arguments of the case Judge Mosell decided for the prosecution, and required Representative Wise to give security to all citizens of the United States, in the District of Columbia, not to commit a breach of the peace, and not for one

# HAWAII COWBOY SEATED IN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Eben Low of Hawaii, who returned on the Korea from a long visit on the mainland, accompanied by Mrs. Low, had a seat in the House of Representatives while in Washington. It was while a session of that body was in progress, but was held only during a recess.

He was escorted about the Capitol by Prince Cupid and given a special seat in the gallery. When a short recess was declared Cupid sought Mr. Low and took him upon the floor of the House, and giving him a seat next his own, told him to make himself comfortable.

"I hadn't any idea when I left Hawaii that I would occupy so prominent a position," said Mr. Low, laughingly, "but my being a congressman was short-lived."

"That episode which was alleged to have taken place in a Columbus, Ohio, theater, wherein the dispatches said that Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole had been ejected from their box, was incorrect. The Prince and Princess are my personal friends and I took the trouble to ascertain the facts. They attended the theater and had a box. The manager ascertained who his patron was, and having known King Kalaniana'ole he was desirous of meeting the Prince. During an intermission, he sent word to the box asking if he might not have the pleasure of meeting and talking with Cupid. The Prince left the box, met the manager, and they talked of old times, especially with regard to the king. The Princess remained in the box all the time. There was no unpleasantness."

"My meeting with President Roosevelt was somewhat novel. We had just arrived in Washington and had taken apartments at the New Willard Hotel. Mr. Hayward met us and we all went out for a walk. We went around by the White House, and then over to the Army and Navy building. I was attired then in my traveling suit. Mr. Hayward suggested going over to the President's office and making an engagement with his private secretary for an audience. I had Governor Dole's and Secretary Carter's letters of introduction in my pocket. So we went into the offices and my letters were sent in. Mr. Hayward had told me that the President was then quite busy and was seeing but few people.

"One of the letters introduced me to the President, as the 'Roughest cowboy on Hawaii.' I guess that caught the President's fancy, for about a minute later the door opened quickly and out came President Roosevelt himself. Mr. Hayward introduced Mrs. Low, but without waiting for an introduction to me he came and shook hands cordially. We chatted about the Islands in general and he said that he would be glad of an opportunity to come here and enjoy a season of hunting."

"I attended the convention of the National Live Stock Association in Washington, and made an address on live stock matters in the Islands. Yes, it was very well received, and the members seemed to take a great interest in our territory. I had all I could do answering questions on Hawaii."

The following clipping from the Dallas News tells of Mr. Low's visit in Texas:

Eben P. Low, a ranchman of Hawaii, who has been spending a week in Stamford investigating the feeding and ranching methods of the S. M. S. ranch, left last week to attend the National Live Stock Association meeting at Portland, Ore., and thence to his home in Honolulu. Mr. Low is the only member of the National Association with residence in the Pacific group.

From a remarkably fine set of pictures showing how cattle are handled in the Islands, it is evident that Texas ranching is rather tame. The small island on which Honolulu is located furnishes the main market, while the ranches are on the larger islands. To load, six steers at a time are roped by the horns, made to swim to a small boat, when they are made fast and then towed out to the ship at anchor, a quarter of a mile off shore, swung into the air by their horns, and made fast on the deck. Everything is consigned direct to the slaughterer, who

Hawaii's Laureate.

Ralph Turner's great Christmas poem, "The Message of the Bells," first printed in the Advertiser, has reappeared in several papers on the mainland. The Sacramento Bee publishes it as the work of a man well known in its city, the son of former Mayor Turner. The Hamilton, Canada, Spectator also copies the poem and compliments the author, whom it recognizes as a former townsman.

year to leave the District to fight a duel with Stanley, and Wise was required to give a \$3,000 bond to these effects.

One of the most recent decisions on this point was that in the case of Howard vs. the Citizens' National Bank and Trust Company. This was an appeal case submitted to Justice Shepard on January 14, 1898. The Tennessee Bank had obtained a judgment for some \$400 against Representative Milford W. Howard, of Alabama, who represented one of the districts of that State for a great many years. Howard is best known as the author of "If Christ Came to Congress." Having obtained the judgment the bank attached funds of Howard in the Lincoln National Bank. The defendant pleaded his privilege as a member of Congress in abatement of action, and also that he was a resident of the District of Columbia. Justice Shepard ruled that neither of these defenses held good, and that any member of Congress could be sued in the District.

Miss Summit—"How that young Monroe girl has improved!" Miss Palsade—"Hasn't she? Why, I can remember when she was such a modest little thing."—Ea.

kills and makes returns on the dead weight, retaining the hide and all offal.

Prices have been very good, averaging about 10c., or from \$50 to \$55 on steers averaging 2 to 4 years, all fed upon the abundant grasses; no grain.

Wire fence inclosures are used, but much of the country is too rough and wild cattle get into the hills, where they are roped and shot, but often run to the age of 10 or 12 years. Hunting them is great sport, but very dangerous. It was in this sport that Mr. Low lost his left hand, but in spite of which he can rope and tie down a steer in a way which has earned for him the reputation of being the most reckless rider in the Islands and the nickname of "Rawhide Ben."

A most entertaining talker is Mr. Low, but when he tells how his cattle never have water he pulls out Prof. Stubbs' report, showing how part of the Islands have no water, and cattle quench their thirst from the heavy dews, or, as he puts it, "eat their water."

## NEW MEN TALE KONA PLANTATION

Mr. C. J. Hutchins, the local agent of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the purchaser of the Kona Sugar Plantation at the receiver's sale last year, has sold his interest therein to J. R. Sloan of San Francisco for \$50,000, reserving the non-assignable leases and the mill.

Mr. Sloan has incorporated the property under the laws of California for \$500,000, under the name of the Kallua Sugar Company, and the company has made contracts with Mr. Hutchins under which he manufactures the sugar from all cane produced by the company. Mr. Hutchins will probably be the agent of the new company.

The promoters of the new company state that they are assured of all the capital necessary to develop the plantation and place it on a paying basis.

Before going to San Francisco last month Mr. Hutchins secured detailed reports from the Honolulu Iron Works concerning the necessary changes and additions required to put the mill in first class condition. He also obtained extremely favorable expert reports from Mr. Albert Horner and Mr. Watt upon the condition of the plantation and the suitability of the place for the production of sugar. It is largely upon these reports that financial support of the proposition has been obtained.

Mr. Hutchins expects to return at an early date, and operations to enlarge and develop the plantation will be begun immediately.

## Marines Now on Guard Here.

A guard of forty-nine marines, under the command of Lieut. William C. Harlee, arrived in Honolulu on the transport Sheridan from San Francisco. The Marine garrison at the naval station is under the command of Captain Catlin who has been in Honolulu for some weeks awaiting the arrival of these men.

The quarters for the marines have been temporarily erected in one of the big naval coal sheds and the men were at work yesterday getting their belongings installed there, which property consists of many articles of dress and of barrack furniture, including two billiard tables and a cook range.

Marines are troops enlisted for service on board men-of-war and at naval stations. The history of marines in connection with the United States navy dates back to 1775. In that year Congress passed an act authorizing the enlistment of two battalions, to be styled the "first and second battalions of marines." Since that date the Marine Corps has steadily increased in importance as an arm of defense. In recent years the American marines have seen tough service in many portions of the world. They have fought in Cuba, in the Philippines, and in China. They have been landed in many countries to protect American representatives from violence at the hands of mobs and religious fanatics. And now scattered all over the world can be found the American marine, many times stationed on shore, and always in great numbers aboard our naval vessels.

## MOST OF BUSINESS WAS CONFIDENTIAL

President L. A. Thurston was in the chair at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. Other members present were C. S. Holloway, secretary and executive officer; W. M. Giffard, J. F. Brown, A. W. Carter and James D. Dole.

Acting on a letter from Entomologist Perkins, the Board adopted a regulation, ordering it proclaimed by the executive officer, prohibiting until further notice the importation into the Territory of bananas from the South Seas.

Matters relating to the Board's periodical were discussed and, at Editor Giffard's request, deferred to a later meeting.

Reports of entomological inspectors on plants examined at importation were received.

Finally, an executive session was declared, which put the solitary reporter present to flight.

ECONOMY is the surest road to wealth but there is nothing gained by neglecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia develops. It will be economy in the end. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Bank examiner—"Where is the cashier? Gone to take a rest?" President—"No, he's gone to avoid arrest."—Boston Globe.

# GROUND BY WHEELS

## Mangled Remains Found on the Track.

In the Henry Williams undertaking parlors lies a mangled mass of flesh and bones—bones chewed into fragments and flesh crushed into pulp. It was brought to the undertaking rooms late last night, tied up like a bundle of washing in a blanket. The gruesome thing is what remains of a man who met a frightful death on the railway embankment between Iwilei and Kalia camp. For about two hundred and sixty feet the train is supposed to have carried the man's body along, dropping pieces of bone, flesh and clothing at every pace or two.

The unknown is supposed to have been killed by the seven-thirty train from Pearl City last evening. It is supposed that he was walking out on the railway track to the Kalia camp and that he was intoxicated when he met the train. The engineer of the train could not have known of the frightful accident for he drove his cars straight into town and made no stop until the railway station was reached.

About eight o'clock John Brooks, a native boy, and two companions were walking along the embankment. Brooks says that he was on his way to the Kalia camp to see his grandmother. The boys noticed something white between the tracks. They lighted a match and saw that the white object seen was a part of the clothing of a mangled corpse. They at once came into town and told the police. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Officer Renear, Undertaker Williams, and others went to the scene at once. What was left intact of the body lay between the rails. The skull had been broken open and was empty. The lower portions of the arms had been pulled off. The legs had been chopped in two at the knees and fearfully mangled. Shoes had been torn from the feet but a pair of black stockings, striped with red yarn were still on and the feet themselves were but little bruised. Then, for a distance of two hundred and sixty feet down the track, were found pieces of flesh and bones. In one place a portion of the skull was found. In another place were suspenders and portions of clothes, and farthest towards Kalia was found a hat. The remains were bundled into a blanket and sent into town.

Undertaker Williams in examining the trunk of the body between the rails stated that he found the trousers' pockets turned inside out, indicating that perhaps the body had been robbed after the accident.

It may be difficult to identify the deceased. He certainly cannot be identified by viewing the remains but may be by examining the shreds of clothing left. The man wore a light colored felt hat, with a band consisting of a shell lei. His trousers and coat were both of black material, and his shirt was of white linen.

Deputy Sheriff Fernandez, of Ewa, who came into Honolulu on the 7:30 train, said that the train made no stop at the place where the man's body was found.

An inquest over the remains will be held by the Coroner this morning.

### WAS THERE FOUL PLAY?

Late last night persons acquainted with the circumstances of the railway accident advanced the theory that the unknown met his death by foul means. They point to the fact that his pockets were turned inside out as if he had been robbed before being murdered and that he was dragged along the center of the track for such a long distance. They hold the theory that the stranger was first attacked and strangled, robbed and then thrown in front of the fast approaching train. Had the man been standing when the engine struck him his body would probably have been thrown free of the track but if he were lying down on the track the engine would have passed over him and some of the machinery picked him up and crushed him on the rails and rocky road bed as the train traveled along.

The dead man, a native, had a heavy growth of black hair, a thick, stubby mustache and appears to have been about forty years of age.

### No Gold in Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—For the first time in many years the Treasury finds itself without any gold coin in its vaults. It is explained that this condition is the result of an unprecedented demand for gold certificates during the time when the mints have been fully employed in coining Philippine silver and subsidiary silver for the United States. The increased demand for gold certificates, which could only be issued for gold coin in the treasury, came about through the needs of the large banking institutions in the great commercial centers which had large amounts of notes of small denominations on hand which they wished to exchange for gold certificates of larger denominations. The Secretary has given instructions for the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco to begin the coinage of double eagles on February 1 and to work overtime until a sufficient supply has been coined to meet all demands.

### Sterling the Painter Dead

News was received yesterday that Sterling, the painter, who left here some months ago seeking health, had died in Ceylon. He left some property interests here.







## MILITARY COMPARISONS.

This paper publishes today a comparative table of the naval and military strength of the belligerents. The showing looks badly for Japan but so far as the Russian part of it is concerned it is open to doubt. No one outside of the Czar's advisers knows very much about the actual military strength of Russia, but from past experience there is reason to believe that much of it is bluff. The discovery that Russia has but 100,000 men in Manchuria instead of 300,000 as claimed, may or may not be true; but such a shrinkage would surprise no one who is familiar with the chameleon phases of Russian administrative duplicity.

There are experts who think Russia will fall in a military way precisely as France did in 1870, for lack of the men and supplies with which she is credited on paper. Up to a few days after the declaration of war against Germany, France stood as the foremost military power in Europe and yet she was, of all important States, the weakest. She neither had the men, the equipment nor the discipline that had been supposed. Under the first blows of the German hammer her pretentious military fabric went to pieces. As for Russia in none of her wars has she done anything proportionate to the strength she has claimed. The Crimean campaign was little to her credit and she had the struggle of her life to prevail against Turkey at a time when the Ottoman army was a mere armed mob. Back of all that she was constantly beaten by Napoleon and only saved from ruin by her winter weather. In the Peking campaign her soldiers were outpointed at every turn by the Japanese—and so were some others of even higher celebrity.

Even granting the existence, in Russia, of a vastly superior numerical force of troops to that of her antagonist, the problem to be solved by Japan is only with the troops which Russia can put into Manchuria and Korea. Drawing upon her population of 46,000,000, Japan, with the mastery of the sea, can land an indefinite number of recruits on the mainland; while Russia must depend on one railroad track 3000 miles long (from Moscow) which the Japanese are already blowing up and which may also be damaged by nihilists in Russia proper. In brief it is not the number of men Russia has which counts but the number that can be brought to bear effectively.

Meanwhile this paper ventures the prediction that the Japanese army in its mobility and dash, in the thoroughness of its commissariat, in the keenness of its strategy, and in its flawless courage and patriotism will gain a position in history not inferior to that of any army which ever took the field. Man for man and general for general, it need not fear comparisons anywhere. So far as the navy is concerned it is speaking for itself.

## THE CHANGE IN KONA.

It is cheerful to learn that new outside capital can still be depended on to take hold of sugar propositions in Hawaii. The news about the disposition of Kona is altogether reassuring. That fine estate has found a San Francisco purchaser who will reorganize it with a capital of half a million dollars and proceed to grow cane. Mr. C. J. Hutchins, who retains the mill and the unassignable leases, will do the grinding and probably be the agent of the new corporation.

This settlement of the affairs of a hitherto mismanaged company, while of interest and value to the Territory, is of special advantage to the Kona district, the industries and hopes of which it will revive. There will be large and valuable improvements on the estate and a new spirit and vim in its enterprises. Kona is all right as a producer; all it needed was the kind of reorganization it is now to have.

Treasurer Kepoliki talks sense when he says that this is no time for Hawaii to be building armories. Under certain circumstances a National Guard becomes a luxury; and such circumstances seem to have arisen in Hawaii where funds are low and where the United States maintains a sufficient garrison to keep order. That the Federal arm is willing and prompt to intervene when needed, was shown during the great Chinatown fire when Col. Mills brought his command into town. The advertiser is not prepared to suggest the disbandment of the militia, but it feels that the cost of maintaining it should be kept, during hard times, at the lowest practicable figure. There is no inexorable need for armories, but there are needs of the most pressing kind which the armory money would meet.

Tsushima, where a division of Japanese troops has been lying in wait aboard transports, is a fortified island belonging to Japan located within sight of Korea. As soon as war was settled upon this force must have made a dash for Masampho. The forage could not have taken more than four or five hours.

Japan's ambition for many years has been to whip a white power. If she succeeds in doing that, she thinks she will have to be reckoned with in all capitals especially in questions affecting farther Asia and the North Pacific. And she thinks rightly. Triumph over a state like Russia, which even Napoleon could not prevail against, would rank Japan among the three or four first-class modern powers.

## CASE TAKES NEW PHASE

### Claims Abandoned The Extent of Asa's in Course of Trial.

On its eighth day, the trial of the suit of Capital Building Co. against Henry Waterhouse & Co., developed a change of base on the part of the plaintiff. Mr. Kinney stated that he would like to discontinue one or two of the claims for special damages, but without prejudice. He specified the matters in the fourth count, also some in the third count. The discontinuance was not to prejudice any claim for damages which might be set up in the allegations of the remainder of the complaint.

Mr. Lewis for defendants objected to discontinuance without prejudice and noted exceptions when Judge Gear had overruled his objection. The plaintiff having rested, Mr. Lewis asked for time until this morning to prepare for putting on the defense in view of the changed status. This was granted, while the jury were excused until 2 p. m. today. The court adjourned for the day at 2:45.

J. J. Egan and Philip F. Frear, complainants in the name of Capital Building Co., claimed \$35,937.50 damages, together with interest from July 15, 1902, costs and attorney's fee, on account of breach of agreement to finance a building scheme. This was the erection of a business structure on the lot between the Alexander Young building and the Y. M. C. A. building in Hotel street. The items dropped yesterday by Mr. Kinney take \$14,000 off the total claim. For breach of agreements with Lewers & Cooke to provide material and Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Co. to do construction work, \$5,000 in each instance was claimed. These amounts are abandoned in the third count. The fourth count, discontinued as a whole, alleged that Henry Waterhouse & Co. agreed to act as agents for the projected building, in that capacity to seek tenants for it. While defendants were acting as such agents, the complainants themselves procured an agreement from a desiring tenant to lease three-fourths of the ground floor at a monthly rental of \$300. This they say they signed at the request of defendants, who yet fraudulently released the prospective tenant in order, it is declared, to obstruct the building scheme. Under this count the damage was placed at \$4000.

## WATSON SENTENCED.

Judge Robinson sentenced David Watson, convicted of assault and battery on his wife, to pay a fine of \$100 and \$15.00 costs. Pending determination of motion for a new trial defendant's bail was fixed at \$100. Hamoa's trial for lewd and lascivious behavior was set for trial today. A. H. Crook had been assigned by the court to defend him, but at the setting of the case defendant announced that he had retained C. W. Ashford. Judge Robinson accordingly ordered the change of counsel to be entered of record.

Joseph Finn was arraigned for assault with intent to commit murder. He pleaded not guilty and his trial was also set for today.

## TRIAL UNDER WAY.

Matsumoto was placed on trial for assault with a deadly weapon. Attorney General Andrews prosecuted, and E. A. Mott-Smith appeared for the defense. The following jurors were found satisfactory by both sides as drawn: E. R. Bivens, Sam K. Kamakau, H. C. Brown, Samuel Nowlein, S. William Spencer, John C. Lane, Albert Lucas, J. C. Cohen, Edward Dekum, W. L. Fletcher, Clarence H. Cooke, and J. M. Dowsett. When the prosecution rested, Mr. Mott-Smith moved for a directed verdict of acquittal. This was denied and the case for the defense then started. Owing to the darkness of the courtroom from the raging storm, the court adjourned half an hour before the usual time.

## CASES JURY WAIVED.

Owing to parties agreeing to waive jury in cases set for yesterday before Judge De Bolt, the jurors in his court were excused until Monday. Wing Wo Lung Co. vs. Ung Chew, assumpsit, will be tried without a jury today.

Fanny Love, administratrix of the estate of R. Love, vs. Z. C. Copeland, jury waived, was set for trial on the 20th inst.

## HEAVY SURCHARGE.

Judge De Bolt made an order yesterday in the matter of the estate of Thomas Cummins, deceased. It decrees all of the recommendations of Henry Smith, master, whereby Bruce Cartwright, administrator, is surcharged with nearly a thousand dollars. The items of surcharge are \$561 as interest on the principal of the estate for the time it remained uninvested, \$340.50 for commission overcharged and \$50 taxes paid on \$3000 of uninvested principal, a total of \$961.50. The sale of forty shares of stock in the Walluku Sugar Co. to the late Thomas Jefferson Cummins is approved. It is further ordered that the administrator be allowed a counsel fee of \$100 and a master's fee of \$150, both to be paid by the estate, and that \$19.40 be paid to J. A. Thompson and \$10.50 to Geo. C. Sea by Mrs. Maria King and Mrs. Elizabeth Fairchild, contestants, for clerical services rendered.

## APPEALS.

Jessie K. Kaee by her attorney, C. W. Ashford, appeals to the Supreme Court from the decision and order of Judge Robinson, removing her from of-

## MORE LOOT RECOVERED

### Burglaries Large.

Asa, "King of the Local Burglars," made another trip about the city yesterday afternoon with Officer Dan Renear and told the police the location of a number of houses where he had disposed of plunder. In the case of almost every house visited by the police the householders were awaiting their coming.

As soon as they noticed Renear and his prisoner approaching them they would say: "Yes, we have the stuff, and we have been waiting for the police to come and get it."

The result of the afternoon's work was the addition of the following to the goods previously seized by the police and held at the station:

- Five chairs.
- One rocking chair.
- One marble washstand.
- One fancy hat rack and mirror.
- One picture album, containing a large number of ancient looking family photographs.
- One checkerboard table.
- One silver castor.
- One half dozen leather seat office chairs.
- Three rattan chairs.
- Bag filled with large assortment of clothing.
- One large rattan rocking chair.
- One brass hanging lamp.

Despite all their efforts the police have been unable to persuade Asa to disclose the place where he had lived prior to his arrest. When the police learn where his residence is they expect to find a large quantity of stolen goods.

Asa shows a disposition to break jail in case opportunity offers. He has been keeping a catlike watch on the turnkey and surveying the jail yard walls as if he intended to make an attempt to get away. For this reason he has been kept locked securely in a cell during the day time, as well as at night.

## Land Court Business.

There are now eight cases on file in the Land Registration Court. Two other cases have been entered to the extent of paying fees by the petitioners for title, but the papers in these have not been signed. Judge P. L. Weaver says there is no further difficulty about appropriations for the court, though, owing to the inadvertent omission in the six months' bill, he is out of pocket to the amount of his expenses in going to Boston for preparation, also for other expenses incidental to the court. R. N. Boyd, for the same cause, could not draw his salary for six months he served as deputy registrar, which at \$125 a month amounts to \$750.

Kitty—"Constance has been painted by Mr. Gumborg. She is delighted with it." Maude—"I see; it is a picture rather than a portrait."—Boston Transcript.

Kapoloani Estate, Ltd., in its partition suit against Ruel Kinney and P. Helemano, by its attorney, C. A. Long, has appealed to the Supreme Court from the decree of Judge De Bolt.

Judge Gear has granted defendant in the suit of Brewster vs. Church ten days more to file his bill of exceptions, the additional time being for the procuring of the stenographic record.

## COURT NOTES.

Under stipulation of both sides, Judge De Bolt ordered judgment for plaintiff in \$25 in the suit of H. Takashi vs. W. C. Achi, it being agreed that execution should not issue for thirty days.

H. L. Holstein and C. W. Ashford, attorneys for the plaintiff, have filed a motion in the Supreme Court for an order to remit the papers in the case of Ioela Kanihania vs. D. W. Pae Nohea to the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit. It is alleged that the case is not properly before the Supreme Court.

Wee Shing by his attorney, C. W. Ashford, makes answer of general denial to the complaint of the Oriental Life Insurance Co.

W. R. Kaleokakol's ejectment suit against Walluku Sugar Co., is continued for the term. It is six years since this case was started, having been brought first in the Second Circuit Court at Walluku.

H. F. Wichman & Co., Ltd., vs. Jonah K. Kalamianole was continued by Judge De Bolt for the term pending settlement.

W. L. Howard, administrator of the Kraft estate, has filed exceptions to the report of P. Danson Kellett, Jr., master, claiming that the master's interpretation of the law is erroneous.

A motion for rehearing of motion for new trial has been filed in Wilcox vs. Berrey. It is supported by affidavits to show that the jury did not fully understand the issue when it rendered its verdict.

## A LINGERING COUGH

The cough that holds on in spite of all remedies needs energetic and above all thorough treatment. A mere cough mixture won't do. Root out the cold that causes the cough.

How? Scott's Emulsion. Why Scott's Emulsion?

Because it stops the irritation, soothes the tissues and heals the affected membranes. When? Right away. Scott's Emulsion begins to help with the first dose.

People who have used Scott's Emulsion will not be satisfied with any of the numerous substitutes that are offered in the form of wines, extracts, cordials, etc. When life and health are at stake it is unwise to experiment with unknown and untried preparations.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

## HOW LOCAL JAPS TAKE THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

likely to be called home from here. It is said that the thousands of Japanese veterans in the islands long ago passed out of the reserve. They may belong to the landwehr, which is not called out except when the whole nation rises in arms, but they are not subject to ordinary military duty. In any event Japan would not lack for men. Her only trouble would be in finding money to equip them.

The Secretary of the Japanese Consulate sends the Advertiser the following:

It is with the deepest regret, that we have to announce that the proposed negotiation for a peaceful settlement of international differences between Japan and Russia has failed, and that Japan is compelled to resort to the arbitrament of war for the solution thereof. It is but proper that the subjects of His Imperial Japanese Majesty, residing within the Territory of Hawaii, and under the protection of the United States of America, should regulate their conduct with due regard to the well known obligations of a belligerent's subjects, residing within the territory of a neutral friendly power; and it should be their special care, at this exciting moment, to conduct themselves calmly, quietly, and in moderation in the peaceful intercourse with their employers and with all others.

Should the Home Government call the reserves and landwehr into actual service, both of Army and Navy, it shall be the high privilege for those residing in Hawaii, and who belong to either class, to immediately respond to the patriotic call of their country and return to Japan. It should be their special care to make preparation to be ready to return in as calm and quiet a manner as in time of peace.

By the advice of H. I. J. M.'s Consul-General, Honolulu, T. H.

THE CENTRAL JAPANESE LEAGUE.

Honolulu, February 11, 1904.

## Aid From Honolulu Japanese.

A meeting of representative Japanese of Honolulu was held last evening at the Japanese school on Nuuanu street to discuss ways and means of aiding relatives and friends now serving in the Japanese army and navy. Mr. C. Shioda, manager of the Kei Hin bank, presided. Consul-General Mikki Saito was present.

Since the opening of the war a movement has been afoot to raise a popular fund among the Japanese of Hawaii to be forwarded to the Japanese government as the gift of the Emperor's faithful subjects in these islands.

This matter was discussed but in the end it was decided that such a fund, if raised, should be merely for the benefit of relatives and friends of the subscribers.

Consul Saito advised those present that the United States will declare her neutrality in the war between Japan and Russia, and, as the Japanese living in Hawaii are living within a portion of the United States territory, it might not be wise for the Japanese residents to embarrass the Federal government by raising funds within its borders as a direct gift for the Japanese government.

The plan to raise money, or whatever else the subscribers may desire to offer, to go to relatives and friends, was then decided on.

Recent dispatches named the Koreitz as one of the Russian cruisers captured by the Japanese near Chemulpo. The Koreitz is not a cruiser but a gunboat of 1,500 tons which was built at Stockholm in 1886. Naval writers have recently stated that she is of no fighting value. Her armament consisted of two 8-inch, one 6-inch, four 4-inch guns and six two and one-half-pounders. The Koreitz is a single screw vessel and her maximum sea speed is only eleven knots.

The marines find shore duty wetter than duty afloat.

## STORM BROKE HONOLULU RECORD

### Monthly Showing Of Rain Is Beaten.

The rainfall at W. R. Castle's residence between Saturday at 6 p. m. and yesterday at 10 a. m. was 19½ inches—one foot, seven and a half inches.

Night before last there was a continuous deluge of rain save for a few minutes' let-up in the early morning hours. It was a kona storm that tried the stoutest roofs and set the streets afloat, driving even the police to the station for shelter. Up the Oahu railroad things got in a bad way and the Waikeiki and Moiliili bridges lost their grip. Wherever there was a hill the flood dug a channel and in some cases many of them. A flood broke loose near the Makiki fire station and Piikoi street became a river a foot and more in depth. When morning broke the rain abated but up to 10 o'clock 19½ inches had fallen at the Castle place. The Rapid Transit cars began running about six o'clock yesterday morning but their schedules were disarranged in half an hour. Liliha street was only partly negotiable and the Manoa track was obstructed by debris which the conductor and motorman had to shovel away.

## A RECORD-BREAKER.

In Punahou, the observation point of Meteorologist Lydecker, 17.99 inches were registered up to last evening. "This," said Mr. Lydecker, "is a record-breaker, not only for a single storm but for a month. The highest previous record for a month (Nov. 1887), was 17.01. This time we reached a top notch. As to the barometer it had only been as low four times before; it is seldom below eighty but this time it has gone to sixty-one. We are not out of the woods yet and I should not be surprised if we had another deluge."

"In 1891 the whole rainfall for the year was only 23.29 and in 1899 it was 24.01."

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

Through traffic on the line of the Oahu Railway & Land Company has been suspended now for two days owing to the storm. Up till last night nothing had been heard of the train from Kahuku due at Honolulu Wednesday evening. The telephone lines being down, even the nature of the obstacles met by the train could not be ascertained. Telephonic communication was restored only as far as Ewa Mill yesterday afternoon. Working trains have been used to ascertain the condition of the track for the greater part of the distance from Honolulu to Ewa Mill. A furious windstorm accompanied the great down pour of rain in Ewa district, which did a great deal of damage at Pearl City and along the line. Portions of the railway beyond Pearl City are submerged, the force of the flood in places dislodging the track. The foregoing represents general effects of the storm down the railway. Many of the details are interesting.

## FLOOD AT WAIPIO.

Fred. C. Smith, general passenger agent, went to Waipio on a working train yesterday morning. He found the track at that point under water and

washed out for some distance. Trains were blown down in every direction. Mr. Smith returned to town early in the afternoon, but went back to Waipio for a more complete survey of the conditions. When he returned the second time about 5 o'clock, Mr. Smith gave an Advertiser reporter some particulars of the havoc the storm caused in Ewa district.

"I walked over from Waipio to Waipahu, wading for some distance in water almost waist deep. For about a mile between Waipio and Waipahu the track is two or three feet under water. "If it does not rain any more, we will have the trains running to Ewa Mill by tomorrow afternoon. The water is going down very fast now. If the flood does not come up again with more rain, we will be able to throw the track on to the roadbed in the morning. It is out of the question to do anything while the water is pouring over the track like Niagara."

## THE TRACK ELSEWHERE.

"The line to Pearl City is all right," Mr. Smith continued. "There are probably a few bridges needing slight repairs between Ewa Mill and Waipahu, also a few washouts to repair which will not take much time."

"We have the telephone line repaired as far as Ewa Mill and in the morning will be able to open up the telephone line right through. The worst of it is now done."

"The train that started for Kahuku yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon put up at Ewa Mill yesterday afternoon. "We will be transferring passengers some time tomorrow afternoon, so that they will be able to go through."

## THE WIND STORM.

"There must have been twice the wind in Ewa that we had in town," Mr. Smith said. "Its effects are seen all the way from Alea to Waipahu. Many houses of Chinese were unroofed. Hundreds of trees were blown down, falling in many places on the telephone lines. The roof of the little station at Waipio was blown clean away."

James Lyle, who was storm-bound at the Peninsula, Pearl City, over Wednesday night, says enough trees were blown down there to make a thousand cords of firewood.

A falling tree crashed through the roof of the dining room of E. C. Smith, agent of Henry Waterhouse, at the Peninsula. Fortunately nobody was caught by this windfall.

## TWO PERSONS INJURED.

The household of a Japanese a mile down the line from Pearl City was fortunate. Both the father and a little child were injured. A tree in its descent tore through the wall of the house, part of it struck the father in the head, causing severe abrasions. One of his children had an arm broken by the stroke of a branch. There being no doctor procurable the little one suffered without surgical attention until brought to town in the first train, which arrived about noon yesterday. Mr. Lyle, on the way up, afforded some relief to the youngster by procuring a warm-moistened towel as a Chinese store to keep down the swelling in the injured arm.

## WAIKIKI BRIDGE DESTROYED.

The force of water rushing down from two valleys yesterday destroyed the big bridge at Waikeiki. Early in the morning there were signs that the bridge would go. Small sections of the concrete sea wall and of the similar walls which supported the ends of the bridge commenced to crumble away. Underneath were the cable and water mains. The water main was the big pipe which supplies the whole of Waikeiki district. The cable main was a small three inch pipe, containing the land section of the cable and running from the cable hut at Waikeiki to the Alexander Young building. On one side of the bridge is a narrower skeleton bridge which is used exclusively by the Rapid Transit cars. The Rapid Transit bridge was not destroyed but for a portion of the day it was not used, as Manager Ballantyne did not wish to run any risk of accident in case this bridge had been weakened by the giving way of the larger structure.

Strong on etiquette: Bill—"Oh, yes, he's great on etiquette." Jill—"Is that right?" Bill—"Sure! Why, he was telling me only yesterday that if a man is smoking while walking down the street with a lady, the cigar should always be in the side of the mouth furthest from the lady!"—Boston Transcript.

## RAINFALL IN HONOLULU FOR PAST THIRTY YEARS

Following are a few interesting notes in regard to the rainfall during the past thirty years at the residence of W. W. Hall, 59 foot elevation:

## DURING THE PAST THIRTY YEARS TO DEC. 31, 1903.

## HEAVIEST RAINFALL.

January, 1879	13.09
February, 1893	14.72
March, 1892	13.24
April, 1890	6.73
May, 1887	7.51
June, 1878	3.90
July, 1880	7.55
August, 1881	5.58
September, 1895	5.77
October, 1900	9.00
November, 1874	15.67
December, 1895	12.20

## LIGHTEST RAINFALL.

January, 1878	.26
February, 1878	1.61
March, 1878	.29
April, 1883	1.23
May, 1883	.48

June, 1883	.37
July, 1899	.31
August, 1894	.72
September, 1883	.57
October, 1876	.57
November, 1899	.48
December, 1897	1.04

During the month of January, 1901, it rained 23 days out of thirty-one, amounting to 7.20 inches. During six days of February there has fallen 17.92 inches, making in all for the six weeks of this year 25.11 inches.

The average annual rainfall during the past thirty years has been forty inches, the smallest rainfall during that time was in 1878 23.97 inches—and the greatest in 1887 59.87 inches.

We have had thus far this year 25.11 inches more than fell during the whole year 1878 23.97 or in 1889 24.83. With the present indications of the weather it is more than likely that the rainfall for February will be over 30.00 inches.



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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.****THERAPION.** This successful remedy, used in the Continental hospitals by Richard (Bouillon) Labat, Velpéau, and others, combined all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpassed everything hitherto employed. THERAPION No. 1 maintains the world-renowned and well-merited reputation for derangement of the kidneys, pain in the back, and rheumatic ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless. THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, erysipelas, eczema, herpes, psoriasis, and all skin diseases, affords prompt relief where other remedies have been powerless. THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, deep depression, and all distressing consequences of overwork, worry, and nervousness. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influence of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates. THERAPION No. 4 for the principal ailments and disorders of the blood. It is sold in England, in the U. S. and in Canada. In the United States, the three numbers are combined, and the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every medicine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.**NEARLY \$20,000 DAMAGE IN THE RECENT STORM**

Between \$15,000 and \$20,000 is the estimate of damage done in the recent Kona which began Saturday afternoon and continued until Monday. Road Supervisor Johnson puts the damage at these figures after carefully inspecting the entire city.

The principal damage is in Makiki and along the slopes of Punchbowl, although the roads about Waikiki and in Palama are deeply gutted. The floodgate at Waikiki, at the outlet of the canal system where it joins the ocean, which was broken down during the heaviest of the flood, can be repaired for a few hundred dollars.

Supervisor Johnson has now about sixty men, almost his entire available force under present appropriations, at work all over the city. The largest gangs are in Makiki and on Punchbowl. These will be kept at work for about two weeks putting the streets into condition.

Several of the fine macadamized streets in Makiki have been washed away entirely, leaving only the rough foundation beds. The cement gutters on Kewalo street were ripped out and much of the debris is now lying at the foot of Kewalo street at its junction with Lunalilo street.

The old Makiki ditch again proved a source of much damage to surrounding property. A couple of years ago, after one of the big washouts, it was decided to alter the course of the ditch. The ditch came through the lower portion of the Lunalilo Home premises, thence past the Makiki fire station and then down Piikoi street. Another conduit, known as the Kewalo ditch passes beyond Makiki street and continues through the property of St. Clement's church to the Waikiki Road on the Diamond Head side.

As the Piikoi ditch had given considerable trouble near the fire station a new ditch was dug through the Allen lot crossing Kewalo street below the Phillips' home and thence to the Kewalo ditch. A concrete dam was erected above the fire station to cut off the old opening. Saturday's storm filled the ditch with a raging torrent and broke down the wall. As the old ditch was partially filled with overgrowth the water rose and formed a small lake in the Allen lot and then flooded Wilder Avenue finding an outlet down Kewalo street.

Superintendent Holloway and Supervisor Johnson visited the Makiki ditch yesterday and they may decide on building a dam of masonry and a retaining wall as well, and will thoroughly clean out the new ditch so that another flood will easily be carried off.

Supervisor Johnson found a very bad condition around Lusitana hall, some of the underpinnings of which were torn away. The streets in this vicinity were deeply gutted. The water was taken care of pretty well below by the new storm sewers, which were recently put in. The sewer station pump was given hard work during the storm, pumping out the sump reservoir.

A bridge on the lower Manoa road was also found to have been weakened. The ground support for the timbers was washed away leaving the timbers hanging to the bridge by their fastenings.

**WILL SURVEY HANAPEPE BAY**

Henry D. King and J. W. Milburn of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who arrived on the Korea, and Edwin Smith of the same service, who arrived on the China from official work on Midway and Guam, will shortly undertake the work of surveying the harbor of Hanapepe, Kauai, not Hanalei, as an evening paper stated yesterday.

The three officials will go to Kauai next week and the work will be rushed, as a report is wanted at Washington as early as possible.

Messrs. King and Milburn lunched yesterday with Dr. W. D. Alexander, the local representative of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

**Not Yet Time to Celebrate.**

Thus far no cable messages have been received by the Consul from the Japanese Minister at Washington or from Yokohama, the only information about the Port Arthur fighting being that given out by the press.

"Do you intend to celebrate the victory?" was asked of the Consul yesterday.

"It is not a time yet to celebrate—we must await definite information," was the diplomatic response of one of the attaches.

Consul-General Miki Salto received a number of letters last evening at the Consulate and the time was spent in informally discussing the situation in the Far East.

The Japanese all over the city went into transports of joy on hearing of the victory, though the news was meager. House servants were excited and neighboring yardboys had much to discuss across hedges and fences. In the Japanese section of the town groups of kimono-clad brownies gathered and talked excitedly throughout the afternoon and evening.

The Japanese newspapers made the most of the cable dispatches by getting out extras and the sale of these was large.

Those who employ Japanese cooks and yardboys explained the news to them and then found in numerous cases that their help were veterans of the war of 1894-5. Their martial spirit was awakened and they told in pidgin-English their army experiences on the bleak coasts of Korea, swept with icy winds, when they fought the battles of their country.

**ON THE TRAIL OF AN ARMY SPOUSE**

Among the passengers on the Sheridan for Manila is pretty little Mrs. Herr, who is going out to the Philippines to look up her husband, Lieutenant Charles P. Herr, Fourth Infantry. According to her statement made to some friends just prior to her departure she was married to Lieutenant Herr in her native place in Ontario, just opposite Fort Wayne, in November, 1902. Just nine days after the wedding the lieutenant left and joined his regiment, sailing to Manila on the Sherman on December 1, 1902. Prior to his departure, Mrs. Herr claims, he asked her to deed over to him some of the property that had been left her by her father. This she declined to do and she said the young lieutenant departed in a huff. Although they have kept up a correspondence the tenor of the young husband's letters, she claims, have become more or less cold. She further claims that he has never contributed a cent toward her support since she married him. She also stated that she had always expressed a desire and a wish to join her husband in the islands, but had never received any encouragement from him to do so.

Rumors, she claims, also reached her ears that he was leading a gay life in the islands and that club life was greatly to his liking. A social game of cards was also much to his taste, she averred. Finally the rumors came so thick and fast that the young wife decided to see for herself the condition of affairs and so determined to go out to Manila. She also intimated that unless Lieutenant Herr made reparation for his past treatment she should immediately return to this country and begin suit for divorce.

Mrs. Herr stated that her maiden name was Miss Edith Nelson and that her father was a full-blooded North American Indian, while her mother was a French Canadian. She was born in the house where she says she was married.

Mrs. Herr is barely 23 years old, highly cultured and of unusually attractive personality. She is rather small of stature, but makes a handsome and aristocratic appearance. She claims that her individual property is worth about \$75,000 and she says she is now afraid that it was this that attracted the young officer and not her feminine charms.

**FORMER BRITISH OFFICIAL HERE TAUGHT JAPANESE.**

The news of the naval battle yesterday between the victorious Japanese and the Russians brings to light a local coloring in the fact that the late British Commissioner Hawes, who died at Hilo before annexation, instructed many of the Japanese naval officers in tactics.

Commissioner Hawes for many years was an instructor in the Japanese naval school and among his former pupils is Admiral Togo, well known here in former years as the captain of the crack cruiser Naniwa. A number of officers who received instruction under Commissioner Hawes were probably in yesterday's engagement, doubtless occupying high places.

When Commissioner Hawes died at Hilo, the Naniwa was in Honolulu harbor. Admiral, then Captain Togo, was deeply affected over the death of his friend, and every honor possible was paid the remains by the Japanese naval officers.

**THE RIVAL FLEETS IN THE FAR EAST.**

BY HORACE WYNDHAM IN ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

It is no exaggeration to say that everybody's attention is being concentrated just now on the fighting value of the Russian and Japanese fleets in the Far East. Ship for ship, there is perhaps not much to choose between the two navies. Mere numbers, however, are not everything in maritime warfare—discipline, training, men, guns, armour-plating, speed and coal-endurance, together with a host of other factors bearing on the ultimate issue of any struggle for sea-supremacy, have to be taken into consideration as well. In all of these the advantage is distinctly on the side of Japan. Thus, while the displacement of the seven battle-ships belonging to Russia and under the orders of Admiral Alexeieff at Port Arthur is 83,650 tons, that of the six Japanese battle-ships in the same waters is 84,950 tons. Then the gun-protection of the former is less by at least one-third than that of the latter, while they also steam a knot slower per hour. Altogether, as far as battle-ships are concerned, Admiral Togo (who commands the Mikado's fleet) has not much to fear at the hands of Admiral Alexeieff (representing the Czar). With regard to armament, he can rely upon twenty-four 12-inch guns; whereas his potential enemy has four guns fewer of the same calibre. His 6-inch armament, however, is inferior. In armored and protected cruisers, together with destroyers and torpedo-boats, Japan has the advantage all the way round. Just, however, as it is impossible to foretell the ultimate issue of hostilities on dry land, so it is impossible to foretell that of an engagement at sea. Again, one cannot say with certainty the circumstances under which the two fleets will first meet one another. Admiral Alexeieff, for example, may decide to withdraw into the Gulf of Pechili. On the other hand, he may elect to join issue with Admiral Togo at the earliest moment with the intention of inflicting so much damage that Russia will be able to dispatch a second squadron which will make its way out unimpeded.

The principal Russian vessels of each class in the Far East at the time of writing are the Caesarevitch, Retvisan, and Peresviet (battle-ships); the Gromoboi and Rossia (armored cruisers); and the Bogatyr, Askold, and Varyag (protected cruisers). The first-named vessel was built at La Seyne, as was also one of her cruisers, while the Retvisan was launched at Philadelphia. The Caesarevitch, which has only recently arrived at Port Arthur, has a normal speed of eighteen knots, and her guns enable her to throw a total weight of 3516 lb. The next heaviest broadside is that of the Peresviet, 2622 lb., but her armor-plating is not considered satisfactory. This drawback also attaches to the majority of Russia's cruisers. Another circumstance that tends seriously to diminish the efficiency of the fleet in a combined action is that several of her bigger battle-ships have their guns arranged in a different fashion. Some of the cruisers which Admiral Alexeieff is supposed to have at his disposal are at Vladivostok, where they are likely to be ice-bound before very long, and others are at Chemulpo, Newchwang, and elsewhere, instead of being at Port Arthur. As, however, there are no docks suitable for their accommodation at the last-named place, their absence is a matter of necessity. Admiral Alexeieff, who is now looming largely in the public eye, has an excellent reputation both as a sailor and as a diplomatist. The expansion of Russia across Asia has been his fond endeavor for years past. A great impetus was given his ambition by the result of the Boxer rising of 1900. At one time he commanded at Vladivostok, being subsequently transferred—first, to the Russian Pacific Squadron, and secondly, to the Governorship of Manchuria. He may now be regarded as Viceroy for the Czar in the Far East.

Other commanders with the Russian Pacific Squadron just now at Port Arthur are Vice-Admiral Stark, Rear-Admiral Prince Ukhomski, and Rear-Admiral Baron Shtakelberg. In charge of the reinforcements on their way out is Admiral Virenus. He takes with him one battle-ship, two cruisers, and eleven torpedo-boat destroyers. When these arrive, the numerical value of the two fleets will be more nearly adjusted than is at present the case. It must also be remembered that Japan labors under the disadvantage of having to defend an exceptionally long coastline.

The navy with which, in the event of hostilities taking place, Japan will engage Russia is to a great extent of British origin. Thus all her principal armored vessels but two were built in England, while the system of training and discipline observed is closely assimilated to that in force with us. The country's naval organization was founded some thirty years ago by Commander Douglas, R. N.; while within more recent times, Admiral Inglis and Captain Troubridge, together with a number of other officers belonging to our Navy, have lent a helping hand in the same direction. Then quite a large proportion of Japanese officers learned their seamanship on board the Britannia, or have served for more or less extended periods in English men-of-war. The skillful way in which they handled their ships during the recent struggle with China is eloquent testimony to the value of this training. In gunnery and torpedo work, as well as in signalling, a very high degree of proficiency is general.

In supreme command of the fleet that has already been mobilized is Vice-Admiral Togo, an officer who, it is interesting to note, was at once time a cadet on board H. M. S. Worcester. Two of the vessels at his disposal, the Chin Yuen and the Hei-Yen, were captured by Japan from China during the late war. They are not particularly valuable assets, however, as one of them is twenty-four years old and the other sixteen. The coal capacity of the latter is also very inferior. Practically all Admiral Togo's other ships, however, are, as has already been pointed out, quite equal to any that Russia can range against them. The principal among them have been launched since 1898, and are quite in accordance with the modern requirements. Of the first-class men-of-war, ten were built in England, one in France, and one in Germany.

General Pleasant Porter, the last chief of the Greek Indian nation, is a sufferer from that highly civilized disease known as gout. "If I had stuck to the life of my youth," he says, "I should not be a sufferer from any such trouble. I used to live out of doors, sleep on the ground, and eat plain food. Then I was healthy. Oh, but this gout hurts. It just compels you to swear. A religious friend told me I ought to pray for relief. Maybe so, but it's easier to swear, and seems to be more natural."

From a Chicago theatre comes a story of two small newsboys who were watching with breathless, pop-eyed interest, a production of "Hamlet." The duel had been fought, and before their eyes the queen was poisoned, Laertes killed, the king killed, Hamlet killed. On the final tragedy the curtain started down. The audience was spellbound. In the gallery sounded a clatter and crash as one of the boys bolted for the door. "Come on, Jimmy!" he shouted back to his "pal;" "hustle up! Dey'll be extras out on dis."

**WIFE-BEATER CONVICTED****Damages Against Achi in Land Deal.**

David Watson was tried before Judge Robinson yesterday for assault and battery on his wife. Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters prosecuted, and J. L. Kaulukou defended the accused. The following jurors sat on the case: E. R. Bivens, John C. Lane, W. L. Fletcher, H. A. Parmelee, William Dunbar, H. C. Brown, John Coffee, Clarence H. Cooke, J. F. Soper, Sam. M. Kamakau, J. C. Cohen and Willard E. Brown. At 4 p. m. they returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Kaulukou noted exceptions with notice of motion for a new trial. Judge Robinson set 10 o'clock this morning for sentence. At the request of Mr. Peters the court made the bond for appearance \$250.

**NEXT CRIMINAL TRIALS.**

The following criminal cases will be tried in their order, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning, before Judge Robinson:

Matsumoto, assault with weapon; Kamao, lewd and lascivious behavior; Kondo, assault with dangerous weapon; Lai Sun, maintaining a lottery scheme.

The following new jurors appeared before Judge Robinson yesterday under a special venire: J. F. Soper, H. A. Parmelee, Jos. F. Cline, Samuel Nowlein, Clarence H. Cooke and John Coffee.

**DAMAGES AGAINST ACHI.**

Enoch Johnson's suit against W. C. Achi, his former partner, went to the jury in Judge De Bolt's court shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They returned inside of fifteen minutes with a verdict for the plaintiff of \$2000 damages with interest added, making \$2495. Mr. Achi noted exceptions to the verdict, as well as the judge's instructions to the jury, and gave notice of motion for a new trial.

The suit was brought on a covenant in a deed from Achi to Johnson, of a lot of land containing 14,248 square feet, in which the grantor gave assurance among other things, "that the said piece or parcel of land was clear and free of all incumbrances." The date of the deed was December 26, 1900, yet the land was under a mortgage from Achi to C. M. Cooke dated December 18, 1899. This mortgage was duly foreclosed, Achi failing to obtain its release, and the land sold to Charles M. Cooke, Ltd., who forthwith evicted Johnson therefrom.

Mr. Achi, at the opening of the trial on Monday, asked leave to file an additional answer reciting a setoff to the plaintiff's claim, in the shape of an alleged partnership debt due him from Johnson amounting to \$5000. Judge De Bolt denied the request. He informed Mr. Achi that certain rules existed which were the growth of one thousand or fifteen hundred years and could not be set aside at the request of any individual. Perhaps some of those rules were wrong, but they should stand until changed by law.

It came out in the trial that the consideration paid by Mr. Johnson for the land was \$2000 instead of \$2500 as alleged in the complaint.

**PETTY CASE TRIED.**

Washington Mercantile Co., Ltd., vs. Antone Lopez, assumpsit, was tried yesterday afternoon before Judge De Bolt. Thayer &amp; Hemenway for plaintiff, H. Hogan and C. C. Bitting for defendant. The first twelve men drawn were found satisfactory as a jury to try the case, viz.: John Kidwell, Geo. Dillingham, Starr Kapu, Charles R. Collins, C. H. Clapp, C. J. Ludwigen, John Andrews, Charles Kapule, Edmund Norrie, Henry Cooke, Joseph Andrade and S. K. Aki. The claim was for \$49, on account of merchandise. A counter claim of \$80 was put in, representing the value of a horse alleged to have been sold to the plaintiff. The case came up from the Honolulu District Court on appeal. After an absence of ten minutes, the jury at 4:26 returned a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Thayer noted an exception with notice of motion for a new trial.

**NEXT CIVIL TRIALS.**

Cases set for trial in their order, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning, before Judge De Bolt, are the following:

H. F. Wichman &amp; Co., Ltd., vs. J. K. Kahanaloale.

Oriental Life Insurance Co., Ltd., vs. C. Wiman.

Wing Wo Lung Co., Ltd., vs. Ung Chew.

T. S. Kay vs. Orpheum Co., Ltd.

Fanny Love, administratrix, vs. Z. C. Copeland.

**COURT NOTES.**

The seventh day of trial has been passed in the case of Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse &amp; Co., before Judge Gear, and the plaintiff has not yet rested.

Attorney Ball has filed a demand on the Campbell Estate people for specifications of their allegations in demurrer.

H. Miki, administrator of the estate of Kunbara Minekichi, alias Kunbara Minesuke, deceased, has filed an inventory. It shows a balance of \$416.50 belonging to the estate after paying the expenses of administration.

Geo. A. Davis yesterday filed an answer in the Federal Court to the petition of the District Attorney for his disbarment.

P. D. Kellett, Jr., master, in a report on accounts of W. L. Howard, administrator of A. Kraft's estate, sustains objections of some of the heirs to commissions and attorney's fee.



**Your Sugar Crop**

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonia. It has to be fed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

**Nitrate of Soda**

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane, will give surprising results. Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,  
Director.

12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Store and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

**German Lloyd Marine Insur'ee Co OF BERLIN.****Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**"The Overland Limited"**

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**California**

To the EAST via

**The Union Pacific**

This Train is really a

**First-Class Modern Hotel**

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

**RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR**

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,

General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

OR

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.

Omaha, Neb.

**Sergt. Blackman Wins.**

In the recent competition of the non-commissioned officers of the First Regiment, N. G. H., the honors went to Company F, Captain Johnson's crack company. Sergeant Blackman was awarded 84 out of 90 points, and will receive the fine gold medal which has been on exhibition at Wichman's. Company F averaged 93½ per cent out of a possible 100.

**PREPARE FOR CROUP.**—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

**PETITION TO WASHINGTON****To Stop Employment of Aliens on Public Works.**

Following is the joint petition of the Builders and Traders' Exchange and Trades and Labor Council, to be presented to Congress by Delegate Kalamanaole, which is fortified by lengthy exhibits relating to immigration and labor in this Territory:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in the Fifty-eighth Congress Assembled:

We, the undersigned, The Builders and Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council of Honolulu, H. T., respectfully represent to your honorable body as follows:

1st. The Builders and Traders' Exchange is composed of contractors, wholesalers and retail houses supplying materials, manufacturers and allied interests. They are the employers of upwards of 90 per cent. of the citizen skilled labor of the Territory of Hawaii, not engaged in the production of sugar.

2nd. The Honolulu Trades and Labor Council is the official representative of all organized labor of Honolulu. Its membership includes only citizens or those eligible to become citizens of the United States.

3rd. There are now in the Territory of Hawaii a large number of skilled and unskilled laborers of the Asiatic races.

4th. Owing to the irreconcilable differences in the standards of living, civilization, public duty, spirit and responsibility, these alien Asiatics, if unrestricted, are a menace to American standards of citizenship and living.

5th. The Territory of Hawaii is a tropical country and cannot be judged or legislated for without considering local and special conditions.

6th. The white man will not perform field labor under conditions existing on the sugar cane plantations in this Territory, no more than he will in Louisiana or Cuba.

7th. In our contentions against employment of aliens on the Federal work of this Territory, we do not take issue with the requirements of Hawaiian planters for field labor performed by Asiatics and believe the subject merits thorough and careful study and investigation by Congress.

8th. We believe the patronage of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be reserved exclusively for the citizenship, or those eligible, that the body politic may have the moral and physical support of those the law has declared desirable.

9th. The recent Territorial Legislature enacted a law confining Territorial patronage to citizens or those eligible.

10th. Without success, save in one instance, attempts have been made to induce Federal officials to limit Federal patronage to citizens or those eligible. Some officials have doubted their authority.

We therefore petition your Honorable Body to enact:

That no person not an American citizen or eligible to become such, shall be employed directly or indirectly as contractor, sub-contractor or workman on any public work done in the Territory of Hawaii by any Federal Department or under direction of any Federal officer.

And to provide suitable penalties for violation.

We believe the enactment petitioned for will encourage a sound community of American citizens and add to their material welfare, sustain them in their moral and social standards and civilized scale of living, correct selfish private sentiment and action, and lend security to the political and material interests of the Government of the United States.

THE BUILDERS AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE OF HONOLULU, HAWAII.

By JOHN H. CRAIG, President.

Attest: J. D. AVERY, Secretary.

THE HONOLULU TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

By FRANK C. BETTERS, President.

Attest: CARL M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

**Shot His Wife While Fooling.**

Tishema, a Japanese, was brought in from Alea last night by Deputy Sheriff Fernandez, of Ewa, and charged with shooting his wife. Tishema has a reputation at Alea of being a hard working and trusty employee of Honolulu Plantation, and it is said that while playing with a revolver at noon yesterday the weapon was discharged, a bullet entering the body of his wife. The woman was quickly attended by a doctor and will probably recover.

**NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.**—To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted, as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

**BRITAIN WILL BE NEUTRAL**

\*\*\*\*\*  
British Commissioner Hoare received the following cable message yesterday from the Foreign Office at London:  
The King's proclamation of neutrality in the war between Russia and Japan, will be signed tomorrow and issued as soon as possible.  
\*\*\*\*\*

**HEARKEN YE!**

To the Voice of Honolulu People.

If you will but listen to your friends and neighbors they will tell you how the pains and aches of a bad back, the annoyances of urinary troubles, the nervousness, the restlessness which come from kidney ills can be relieved and cured. Read what one Honolulu citizen says:

Writing under date of January 10th, 1899 Jurgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life—and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorder, eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But, if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. van Blumer—"I heard the cook cursing and swearing in the kitchen this morning." Von Blumer—"Well, I'm glad she's beginning to feel at home."—Judge.

**CHAS. BREWER CO'S. NEW YORK LINE**

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

**CONFIDENCE**

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others?" Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

**PEDRO HAD FORGOTTEN****Could Not Locate His Buried Spoils.**

Down in Kakaako, at the rear of Fisher's famed Porto Rican lodging house, there is a deep rectangular hole. The excavation is six feet by four feet in area and eight feet deep. It is not the foundation of a new addition to Fisher's place but is a sort of a foundation hole for the monument that the police intend to erect for Pedro Rodriguez, the Porto Rican desperado, who has now attained a reputation as a monumental liar.

When Pedro was recaptured after his recent escape from prison and again lodged behind the bars on the reef he brazenly told Warden Henry that his crimes had netted him the sum of \$2,200 and that he had this sum of money hidden in the ground. "Suppose I escape," he said, "I would go San Francisco with my money." And it was the supposition, or reality, of the escape of the Porto Rican again that troubled Mr. Henry. He thought it unwise that a prisoner should have so large a sum of money hidden outside the jail. The Porto Rican, should he again escape, might be able to use this money in bribing other members of his race to assist him in getting out of the country. Then Mr. Henry also thought that if Pedro had stolen all this money he should be made to deliver it to the prison authorities and if the owners could prove that it belonged to them the money should be theirs. He made a few remarks of this nature to the Porto Rican but the latter made fun of the Warden. He told him that he would not tell where the money was hidden and became very "sassy." Mr. Henry had him locked in a dark cell. In the underground parlor, where for hours he would be unable to see even the faintest streak of daylight, the Porto Rican's nerve softened. Sunday he told Warden Henry that if he were released from the dark cell he would tell where the money was and permit the police to recover it. So Henry released him and sent him into the yard with the other prisoners. He was permitted to enjoy a very bounteous meal and did so with considerable relish.

On Monday night the Porto Rican, handcuffed to a police officer, and accompanied by other representatives of the police department and the prison, was driven away from the Prison. He conducted the officers to the rear of Fisher's place in Kakaako and then pointed to a spot where he said his money was buried underground. Then the police commenced to dig. They were at it all day Tuesday but no golden eagles, rolls of bills, or parcels of diamonds were uncovered. At a depth of eight feet the police called a halt. They considered that it was decidedly unlikely that a lazy Porto Rican, no matter how much treasure he might wish to hide, would dig as deep as that in the ground to secrete his spoils.

They told Pedro that he had lied. Pedro whimpered and declared that he must have forgotten where the resting place of his loot was. He was carted back to the prison. He had led the officers a wild goose chase. Possibly after more "discipline" in the prison he will reveal the true hiding place of the money, if there is any.

**Maui Excited.**

Hawaiians who happen to see a copy of the Manila Times of January 4, will wonder what its leading news article, which follows, is all about. Here is its headlines and introduction.

**HAWAII SUGAR GROWERS ARE ARRAYED AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES.**

ARGUE THAT ISLANDS CAN PROSPER BY DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTS NOT GROWN IN UNITED STATES, COFFEE OFFERING THE GREATEST FIELD—COMPETITIVE TARIFF FOR SUGAR WOULD RUIN IMMENSE INDUSTRY IN AMERICA IT IS CLAIMED.

And now the sugar planters of the Hawaiian Islands protest against the further reduction by Congress of the duty on Philippine sugar imports into the United States.

These sugar manipulators cite the address delivered recently by Mr. Truman G. Palmer at the Trans-Mississippi congress at Seattle, as showing conclusively what would follow if the demands of the Philippine Commission and the commercial interests of the islands were acceded to at Washington. The Hawaiian planters would have Congress remain inactive with reference to sugar and enact such legislation as would foster the development of the coffee industry in the archipelago.

Using Abraham Louisson of Honolulu as their mouthpiece, the planters and manufacturers of sugar set forth the following reasons why the reduction of duty on sugar exports should not be made.

Then follows Mr. Louisson's argument for coffee culture in the Philippines, that gentleman, a coffee planter, being anxious to so expand the American coffee industry as to compel the tariff protection of the product. And for his pains he is advertised in Manila as the mouthpiece of a hostile Hawaiian sugar industry.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM** is one of the best and most effective liniments on the market for the cure of sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains. This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

**SORE HANDS**

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

**ONE NIGHT TREATMENT**

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

**Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap**

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and thickening, and changing, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative and antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.**—Conditioning CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Ant. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town.

**WAR INVADES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELIBERATIONS**

**Situation in the Orient Touched Upon at Yesterday's Meeting—Committee Will Discuss Warrants With Governor Carter.**

At yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, E. D. Tenney touched on the effect the Japan-Russian war may have on Hawaii commercially. The suggestion that the war would disturb the commercial and plantation interests was discussed at random by the members.

Mr. Tenney thought the matter should be referred to a committee to keep in touch with it. It was pointed out by some of the members that the present news of victory for the Japanese would create a feeling of unrest among the Japanese plantation laborers, thereby affecting the labor supply.

The question of just how many reserves were in Hawaii was considered, one member stating that from his source of information there were not more than 500 in the islands. Another estimate gave 1300. It was not believed that many of these would be able to return to Japan.

Another important matter discussed was that regarding warrants issued by the government.

Information was given to the Chamber by C. M. Cooke that President Geo. W. Smith of the Merchants' Association was desirous of having joint action by the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce on the question of warrants, to be taken up with Governor Carter on his return. The Chamber suggested also that purchases of merchants made by departments on the strength of being paid by appropriations made by the next legislature with items inserted in the deficiency bill, be taken up by the joint committee. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. F. J. Lowrey, J. A. Kennedy and J. F. Morgan.

The meeting yesterday was held by the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, with C. M. Cooke, president; J. G. Spencer, secretary; F. J. Lowrey, H. M. von Holt, J. A. Kennedy, C. A. Hedemann, J. F. Morgan, E. D. Tenney.

E. F. Bishop, of Brewer & Co., and H. E. Waiy, of Bishop & Co., were elected to membership.

A communication from the Navy League of New York City, enclosing posters and literature on the organization, asked the Chamber to organize a branch in Honolulu. Its object is to aid in the upbuilding of the navy of the United States. The matter was referred to the Committee of Harbor and Marine matters.

A letter from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation acknowledged a letter from the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce regarding the building up of the American merchant marine. The National Business League thank-

ed the Chamber for its endorsement of the Lodge Bill which will undertake a reform of the United States Consular service.

A letter from R. A. Kearns, asked for appointment as secretary for the Chamber. The matter was referred to the president.

The reports of the Hawaii Promotion Committee was read. This showed that over \$11,000 provided by the Hawaiian Government has been expended, and there was about \$8,000 provided by the Chamber on deposit in the Bank of Hawaii.

The secretary's report was not read, but on motion of E. D. Tenney, was referred to a committee, for inspection. It deals with the organization of the Promotion Committee, its work in endeavoring to get tourists, etc. The work will be given a thorough investigation by the committee, who may want to know what return is being made for the big expenditures.

Wm. Haywood was reappointed as the Washington representative of the Chamber of Commerce for another year.

F. J. Lowrey succeeded J. P. Cooke on several committees, which makes him chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

**Asking Papa.**

The lovely girl tapped softly at the door of her father's private office. There was no response. She tapped a little louder.

"Come in."

She turned the knob and entered. The gray-haired money-grabber looked up from his little desk.

"Hullo, Lucie."

"Hullo, pop."

"Money?"

"No, pop."

"Eh! Anything wrong?"

"No, pop."

"Talk faster, my girl."

"Well, you see, pop, I want—"

"How much?"

"Wait, pop. Give me time."

"That's something I can't spare."

"Just a minute, pop. I want to give—"

"What will it cost?"

"Don't interrupt, pop. I want to give a young man something."

"Birthday present?"

"Yes."

"Well, don't come to me. I haven't any idea what a young man wants."

"But I have, pop. I—I know just what he wants."

"Then why do you come to me?"

"Because I want you to approve, pop."

"Oh, that's all right, of course. Give him anything you please. Want a check?"

"N—no, pop."

"Oh, speak up."

"I want you to say it's all right, pop. I want you to say again that I can give him anything I please."

"Silly girl. Of course you can. You've always had your own way. Is that all?"

"Wait, pop. You see I know just what he wants."

"You said that before."

"Because what he wants is—"

"Well?"

"M—m—me!"

Tableau.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.





## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Kona ports.  
U. S. A. T. Sheridan, from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.  
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai ports, at 11 a. m.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.  
P. M. S. S. Korea, Seabury, for the Orient, at 6 a. m.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Kona ports, at 7 a. m.  
Stmr. Kihau, Freeman, for Hilo and Kona ports, at noon.  
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Waiakale, Piltz, for Nawiliwili, Hanalei and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honolulu, Kanihau, Lahaina, Kukuhaele and Honolulu, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kona ports, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.  
S. S. Alameda, Dowell, for San Francisco, at 9 a. m.  
Gas. schr. Ellipse for Anahola.

## PASSENGERS.

Deparied.  
For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Feb. 9.—F. E. Baldwin, E. F. Dinert, E. K. Bull, W. W. Chamberlain, H. W. Helling, Rev. J. E. Kekipi, Mrs. Kekipi, Lem Sing.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per stmr. Nihau from Kauai ports, Feb. 10: H. P. Faye, F. Gay, M. F. Zosser, W. H. Soper, Rev. E. B. H. Bannan, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. H. G. Spalding, J. H. Coney, Miss R. Hoving and 53 deck.

STEAMER MOANA  
MADE SHORT CALL

A red stack steamer appeared off port yesterday afternoon and hovered off the harbor entrance for a few minutes. The vessel then stood off to sea. Many people who saw her had visions of a transport arriving to take away Japanese military reserves. For a moment others also thought it was the Alameda returning to Honolulu. But the color of the stack soon told these people that the vessel was not the Alameda. No whistle had told of the approach of the steamer for Diamond Head Charlie was out of business yesterday. The storm had cut him off from telephone communication with the city and he was thus unable to sound the alarm.

The steamer was the Canadian-Australian liner Moana en route to Australia. This is her first trip to the colonies since she struck a rock at Victoria. On account of her delay in repairing the company decided that the vessel should not call here on her outward trip but should make a straight run for Brisbane. The Moana left Victoria with this intention in view. She got into the heavy weather which Honolulu has had a taste of for the past few days and her progress was so retarded that she was two days behind her schedule when she got near the islands.

Captain Carey told the pilot who visited the ship off port that during the voyage they had had a breakdown which delayed them for some time and that they had also encountered very heavy seas. There were but few passengers aboard the vessel and these had been inconvenienced by a rough trip. Captain Carey gave the pilot a small parcel of mail for the steamship agents here. This mail contained a cablegram which Captain Carey wished sent to Victoria to explain the reason of the delay so that no anxiety would be felt if the steamer should be a couple of days late in arriving in Australia.

The Moana then proceeded on her run to the colonies.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL  
HOLIDAY PASSED

Yesterday was a great Japanese holiday, being the 2564th anniversary of the foundation of the Empire. Japanese here who speak English say the nearest they can come to giving the name of the holiday in our tongue is "Founder's Day." It was the intention early in January to have repeated the New Year's meet of the Japanese Bicycle Association to celebrate the day, unless for the purpose of getting other nationalities to compete it were postponed until Washington's Birthday.

The Advertiser was informed yesterday, however, that the celebration of the national anniversary in a public manner had been declared off, on account of the trouble Japan is having with Russia. A few Sunburst flags were flying in town. The Hawaii Shingo issued a souvenir number for the day, with large portraits of the Emperor and Empress, beneath the Stars and Stripes and Sunburst flags crossed.

## THE OLD RELIABLE



**ROYAL**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

THE BELL-BUOY  
IS CAPSIZED

The bell-buoy was capsized sometime after midnight yesterday morning by the terrific Kona wind. The buoy is held by its moorings and will not get loose.

## From Seattle and Tacoma.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company announces that its steamer Texan will sail from Seattle and Tacoma for Honolulu on or about Feb. 25th.

PAK CHEE, SPY  
WAS IN PILKIA

Pak Chee, a Chinaman who has been in the employ of the police as a spy on gamblers, went out to do a little raiding on his own account last night. He learned that Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth had gone home and then decided that such a rainy night would find all true gamblers engaged at their usual work. So he repaired to Chinatown. He put his ear to many a door and, sleuth-like, watched a string of Chinese wending their way into Smith street from Hotel street. They all entered the same building. He counted them as they passed him and knew that such a large number of men probably did not live in that house. Therefore they must have been going to a game. Then Pak Chee decided to raid the place.

Now Pak Chee has a reputation in Chinatown. He is known as a fighter of no mean ability. Time and again he has served his time with Warden Henry for assault and battery and according to his own story he is "blame-me ife anything—you know these things, set fire house, stealing, an' shootem to killeem—they can't—fite no wrong." In following up his rule of life Pak Chee has landed himself behind the bars many times, so many times that he decided it would be better to work for the police than to have them constantly hunting him. So he became a spy. Incidentally every Chinese gambler in town knows Pak Chee, and also knows that he is a spy. So as each of the Smith street tourists passed Pak Chee last night he had one eye on the gambling house door and another on Pak Chee.

According to Pak Chee he went to the house in Smith street. He heard the noise of dice and dominoes, the clinking of money, the grunts of the losers, and knew that he had cornered his quarry. In the name of the law and of himself he knocked on the door. There was no response. Then he knocked again. Then the door flew open. Seven Chinese, each shouting "You spy," jumped out and in a twinkling there was a rough and ready fight in progress. Pak Chee landed right and left and some one of the seven gave Pak a liver-jolt in one eye. Another grabbed Pak's extended fist, held it securely, and bit it. The fellow held on and with his teeth broke the skin of Pak Chee's hand to such an extent that it bled. With his free hand Pak delivered an upper-cut which would have been a credit to Dave Barry, and his opponent dropped the bone. Pak then made tracks to the police station. He asked for Chillingworth and on being told that the deputy sheriff was at home he said he would return this morning and tell the deputy all about it.

"I makem stop," he said. "One man fite me I know. He banker that house an' he d— missionary too. Me stop him. Me watch an' catchem and judge he fine 'em."

Then Pak went home.

Things are going badly indeed when Russia feels impelled to send the better part of the Baltic fleet to the Far East. That fleet constitutes the first line of defence for the Russian capital. No ordinary circumstances would induce the czar to let it go on a ten thousand mile journey; but the destruction of so many fine ships of his Asiatic fleet constitutes an emergency of the first rank.

If the Japanese could take Dalny and Port Arthur before the Baltic fleet arrived, the latter would have hard work finding a boarding house.

Amid all the noise and the shouting it is well not to forget that poor old Sumner was robbed of \$80,000 by men he trusted.

Playing "Russian war" is a trick the little brown men know all about.

It is about time that Russia called out her elder statesmen.

## THE POSITION OF KOREA

BY ANGUS HAMILTON IN LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

The position of Korea in regard to the questions in dispute between Russia and Japan is a hopeless one. Unfortunately the Government of the Hermit Kingdom is powerless to prevent either the advance of Russia or the steady spread of Japanese influence. She possesses neither army nor navy which can be put to any practical use, while she is in that position in which a country is placed when unable to raise its voice upon its own behalf. Korea is the helpless, hapless sport of Japanese caprice or Russian lust, and it is almost impossible to contemplate without concern the ultimate fate of the little kingdom.

Korea is quite destitute of any form of constitutional government. Indeed, the qualities of government there may be described as benevolently despotic. The reins of authority are concentrated in the hands of the Emperor, who administers the functions of his office with the assistance of a Council of Ministers. Life in Korea is easy-going; the officials are corrupt; the administration of the laws is lax. Officers of every grade are underpaid, and officials resort to speculation of the Imperial funds or to the acceptance of bribes. There is very little public spirit in the Government, and individualism is not encouraged. The revenue of the country is derived from the proceeds of the maritime customs of Korea, presided over by Mr. MacLeavy Brown, C. M. G., and a staff of foreign assistants; from the sale of concessions, from which the Imperial Privy Purse receives an annual royalty; and from local taxation. Taxes indirect and direct are numerous, the people suffering no little misery in consequence of the many contributions to the Imperial exchequer, which drain their resources. In the main, Korea is an agricultural country, cereals, rice, beans, wheat, and barley forming the principal commodities of its export trade. Imports are confined to agricultural and mining supplies and some cotton goods. The trade is with Japan in a large degree, with China in a lesser degree, with the world beyond these countries hardly at all. Korea is a land of great natural splendor. The mountain scenery is quite superb, and there are numerous spacious harbors. The rivers inland are unnavigable, except in a very few instances. The people are docile, without enterprise or ambition, preferring a state of idleness and peaceful seclusion to the notoriety which has now fallen upon their borders. The future of the country is uncertain. It contained some promise of development, but if war should break out in the end, it is not at all improbable that this prospect will be ruined through the anarchy and consequent upheaval of commercial interests which will follow in its train.

The army of Korea exists only in the imagination of Korean officialdom. It is a useless institution, but until quite lately not without a certain picturesque note in its attire. Now, however, the adoption of a foreign style of uniform has robbed the Korean soldier of his one claim to serious consideration, to which an Imperial decree, abolishing the top-knot throughout the service, has lent further emphasis. As worn today, the uniform comprises a blue cloth tunic with large brass buttons, blue breeches, leather shoes, and canvas gaiters. The regimental number decorates the shoulder-strap. Rifle, bayonet, and waistbelt with two ammunition-pouches are worn. A blanket, overcoat, water-bottle, and field-kit, weighing some twenty-eight pounds, are carried on active service. The uniform is fashioned upon the lines of the Japanese infantry model. The uniforms of the Imperial Bodyguard regiments were made at one time in France; since then, however, the military workshops in Japan have been responsible for the entire supply. The strength of the Korean army has been returned by an official of the Korean Legation in this country as fifty thousand men, which, in times of emergency, might be increased to one hundred thousand effective trained men. This is, unfortunately, nonsense, and as a point of fact the armed might of Korea would be routed utterly by a regiment of crossing-sweepers armed with broom-sticks. Doubtless on paper the army of Korea might be given at fifty thousand men, since the greater the strength—on paper—the easier would it be for the Paymaster-in-Chief to the Forces to enrich himself. Apart from this consideration, the strength of the army of Korea might boast perhaps some ten thousand recruits, who, attracted, like every Korean, by the prospect of receiving something for nothing, would willingly accept the eight Korean cents pay a day, with uniform and rifle included, for the privilege of allowing the Government to consider them as soldiers. The regiments of the Imperial Guard, stationed in Seoul, the capital of the empire, do reveal a slight knowledge of foreign drill. It is, however, very limited, and in its execution singularly defective. Indeed, even in uniform of foreign style the appearance of these men upon parade needs only the commanding genius of the inimitable Mr. Dan Leno to impart to the scene an atmosphere of pantomime at once grotesque and finely humorous. Apart from the men, many of the officers have been trained in Japan, and throughout the service strong indications of Japanese influence may be observed. Moreover, it is difficult, with the reforms which have been introduced into the Korean army, to distinguish Korean from Japanese soldiers, the complexion, height, and general appearance of both being so similar. If anything, the Korean is the better looking as a man—the Japanese the more soldiery; but with that comparison there ceases to be any difference, the one being the half-brother of his comrade from across the sea.

The armament of Korea comprises an ill-assorted collection of weapons which ranges from the bows and arrows and the long, two-man, muzzle-loading length of iron piping of ancient days, to the modern Mauser with magazine attachment. There are many varieties of recent rifles in the Korean service, a complete list including examples of the Martini, Gras, Mauser, Berdan, and Murata rifles. There are also many smooth-bore, muzzle-loading muskets, which discharge a veritable arsenal of round solid-iron pellets. The navy is confined to a single steamer, formerly a coal-lighter.

Herbert Spencer was intolerant of dishonesty. While visiting Montreal he was urged to see a costly mansion that was being built for an unscrupulous millionaire. He indignantly refused. "It is largely," he said, "the admiring the ostentation of such men that makes them possible. Baron Grant, the fraudulent speculator, sent me an invitation for the inaugural of Leicester Square, his gift to London. Before a party of friends I tore the card in pieces. Such men as Grant try to compensate for robbing Peter by giving Paul what they do not owe him."

It was before bicycles became so popular as they are now that a Yankee farmer was importuned by a dealer to buy one for seventy-five dollars. "I'd rather spend the money on a cow," was the farmer's answer. "But what an idiot you would look riding about the town on the back of a cow." "Perhaps so," replied the farmer, "but not half such an idiot as I'd look trying to milk a bicycle."

NEW YEAR  
OF CHINESE

How It Will Be  
Celebrated  
Here.

At midnight on Sunday matches will set off at least twenty thousand dollars worth of firecrackers, every Chinaman will have killed his chicken, and as the first explosion of the squibs splits the air thousands of Chinese, wealthy merchants and beggars, will raise their arms and thoughts to their idols and pray for luck. This will start the Chinese New Year. Not a single Chinaman, whether he occupies the proud position of the wealthiest citizen or is serving a term for vagrancy at the Oahu Prison, will neglect the day of days. If he should fail to do this he would be a black sheep of his race. No matter if a Chinese has neglected for a whole year to think of the idols he will not forget it Sunday night; he will burn his tapers before the altar, if he can find one, and send up his most fervent prayers. Perhaps he is a Christian; even then he will not forget the holiday duties.

Today in nearly every Chinese store there are stacks of firecrackers on sale. There are also sweetmeats and flowers. There are posters, depicting the ideals of the Chinese. All these things will be sold. On Saturday the Chinaman will have paid or arranged for the payment of all the debts he has contracted during the year. And should circumstances prevent such payment then he will be in keen sorrow and, according to his beliefs, a nemesis will dog his every act throughout the succeeding twelve months.

## THOUSANDS GO UP IN SMOKE.

People who have resided in Honolulu for years have but little idea of the amount of money the Chinese spend in the celebration of their new year. If the average person were told that thousands of dollars would be spent here for firecrackers on Chinese New Year they would smile and ask whether the smoke came from Hongkong or Macao. But it is a fact. In spite of the rather slow business year of the Chinese they are spending their money freely for firecrackers. One Chinese firm has imported over \$50,000 worth this year. All of the importers have brought in a total amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars worth. And a Chinaman does not celebrate his "Fourth of July" by sending his dutiful son and daughter out to buy two five-cent packages of small crackers and a stick of punk. No indeed! He goes out himself to do the buying. It is not sport; it is his religion. If he is a wealthy merchant he buys cases of firecrackers at from \$3.25 to \$5.50 a box. The boxes for which they pay this sum of money contain single bunches of firecrackers which are huge affairs. A \$5.50 bunch of firecrackers contains 20,000 firecrackers—all on one string and to be set off by one lighted match. The buyer hangs one end of this huge string on the end of a pole, shoves it out through a second or third story window and then permits the other end to dangle on the pavement outside. All along the principal Chinese business streets there will be dozens of these rapid-fire guns in operation. If one should stand for half an hour at the corner of Hotel and Maunakea streets at midnight on Sunday he would hear tens of thousands of firecrackers exploding. The noise would be terrific. But it has happened here in this wise for year after year. About four years ago a Chinese business firm set off a firecracker string on New Year's that had cost \$100. It was composed of one hundred thousand small firecrackers and the noise of the explosion continued for forty-five minutes.

That is the way the merchant spends his money for firecrackers. The poor Chinaman, perhaps a laborer in a rice field or a waiter in a restaurant, spends on a similar sum in comparison to his earning capacity. This class of man will probably spend three dollars for his noise. Perhaps he is a member of one of the numerous Chinese clubs or societies and in this case his money will go into the coffers of the club and a big celebration will be given by the organization.

Waiters in the Alexander Young Hotel cladded together some time ago and imported one string of firecrackers at an expense of about \$50. This merriment will be their welcome to the new year.

## CHARITY OF THE CHINESE.

In Honolulu there are a couple of hundred very poor Chinese. They are old and infirm and depend for food and clothing upon members of their own race. If a Chinaman is young and able bodied there is never any excuse for poverty. But if he is old and infirm this is excuse. Perhaps in his young days he squandered his earnings on gambling, drink and opium. If this is the case and those dissipation have broken down his physical system by the time he has become an old man he is not looked upon with disgust by his fellow countrymen. They pity him and have sorrow for his awkward position. Then some one of the clubs will take care of him. They will permit him to live in their clubhouse, and see to it that all of his wants are supplied. But there are many Chinese, poor and ill, who cannot be housed in the clubhouses. To care for these people at the first of each year is one of the hardest problems of the charitable. They usually send to each person a bag or two of rice, pickled Chinese eggs, and perhaps a small gift of silver.

## QUON KWOCK SOCIETY.

Perhaps the most interest of the new year centers about the club houses. There are many of these, some hav-

## Thin Blood

Thin blood always makes trouble. Your circulation is very poor, you have cold hands and feet. Your nerves are weak, you are despondent and discouraged. Your stomach is bad, you have indigestion and sick headache. Your muscles are weak and you can hardly drag about the house. But there is a prompt cure.



Mrs. M. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania, sends her photograph and says: "My blood was so thin and my circulation was so poor that my fingers were cold and blue all the time. I lost all energy and was almost lifeless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla soon restored vitality to my whole system. It purified my blood and made it rich and healthy. I believe it is the greatest medicine in the world for the blood."

AYER'S  
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla your bowels must be in good condition. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

ing many wealthy members and some many poor members. Among the wealthier class of clubs is the Quon On Kwock. This is located on Smith street and it has recently erected a magnificent new building at a cost of about \$5,000. The members of the Quon On Kwock are sworn to secrecy. Their organization is a very powerful one in arranging disputes between members and in controlling the affairs of a large section of Chinatown. This club will open its new building on Smith street on Saturday. In honor of the opening the society is said to have purchased one thousand dollars' worth of firecrackers which are to be set off Saturday evening.

## FESTIVITIES TO LAST A WEEK.

The celebrations of the New Year are to last a week. On Monday morning Willie Crawford will turn the dragon loose. From his office on Beretania street the monster will travel forth and visit all of the Chinese stores in the city. At every store it will probably be given a noisy greeting by the explosion of many firecrackers, and contributions in gold and silver.

CHINESE WANT  
THE JAPS TO WIN

Between showers in the Oriental section of Honolulu yesterday morning large numbers of Japanese congregated around the bulletin boards put up by the Japanese papers. They contained the news received by the English dailies regarding war movements in the Orient. The English newspapers were eagerly bought up by every Japanese who could read them and at an early hour yesterday morning the entire day's edition of the Advertiser had been sold.

Throughout the city the Chinese are siding with the Japs. Every Chinaman hopes that the Japs will defeat the Russians for in this way they think that the disruption of the Chinese empire can be prevented.

In a crowded store yesterday morning in Chinatown a white man laughingly remarked that the Japs would be defeated. "I think you wrong," said a Chinaman, "Japanese have big warships, many men. Russia be defeated. Japanese always more brave than a Russian."

## NOTICE.

## TO ALL WHO ARE CONCERNED:

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by the Territory of Hawaii for adjudication of water rights of the Valley of Kanaha, in which a controversy has arisen between the said Territory and the Pioneer Mill Company, Limited, therefore the hearing of said case is set for the 4th day of March, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m. and all parties interested in the water rights of said Valley of Kanaha are ordered to appear before me at the premises of the Lahainaluna Seminary, Lahaina, Maui, at the aforesaid time, failing which the case will be adjudicated ex parte by default.

LYLE A. DICKEY,

Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the Island of Maui.  
2561—Feb. 5, 12, 19.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE  
TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Keawe Kailua, late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, deceased testate, by the Hon. J. W. Kalua, Circuit Judge of Maui, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present same to Henry Smith at the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of same with the said Henry Smith.

Dated Honolulu, Feb. 4, 1904.  
MALA KAILUA,  
Administratrix with the Will Annexed,  
Estate of Keawe Kailua.  
2561—41—F